

A 16 FEB 43

44

— THE —



ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

*Health of the County Borough and
Port of Grimsby,*

For the Year Ending 31st December, 1940,

BY

J. M. VINE, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

Acting Medical Officer of Health for the County Borough and
Port of Grimsby.

Administrative Tuberculosis Officer
and School Medical Officer.

GRIMSBY :

ROBERTS & JACKSON, Ltd., Printers, 7a & 9 Maude Street.

— THE —

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

*Health of the County Borough and
Port of Grimsby,*

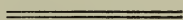
For the Year Ending 31st December, 1940,

BY

J. M. VINE, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

Acting Medical Officer of Health for the County Borough and
Port of Grimsby.

Administrative Tuberculosis Officer
and School Medical Officer.



GRIMSBY:

ROBERTS & JACKSON, Ltd., Printers, 7a & 9 Maude Street.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
Health Committee	4
Legislation in force	5
Public Health Staff.....	6-7
Introductory Letter.....	8-9
SECTION A.—STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS :—	
Statistical Summary	10
Population.....	11
Births ; Stillbirths	11
Deaths	11
Infantile Mortality	11
Social Conditions	12
SECTION B.—GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES :—	
Laboratory Facilities	12
Ambulance Facilities	12
Nursing in the Home.....	12
Clinics and Treatment Centres	13
Hospitals	13-15
Poor Law Medical Out-Relief.....	15
Institutional Provision for the Care of Mental Defectives....	15-16
Mental Treatment Act, 1930	16-17
Maternity and Child Welfare	17-21
SECTION C.—SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES :—	
Water	21
Drainage and Sewerage	21
Rivers and Streams.....	21
Closet Accommodation	21
Public Cleansing	21
Sanitary Inspection	22-23
Smoke Abatement	23
Swimming Baths	23
Eradication of Bed Bugs.....	24
Schools	24
Public Conveniences.....	24
SECTION D.—HOUSING	
	24

SECTION E.—INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD :—

Milk Supply	25
Food Inspection	25-26
Food and Drugs Act, 1938	26-27
Preservatives, etc.	27
Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Food.....	27

SECTION F.—PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES :—

Infectious Diseases generally.....	28
Scarlet Fever.....	28-29
Diphtheria ; Diphtheria Immunisation.....	29-30
Enteric Fever	30
Pneumonia	30
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	30
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	30
Puerperal Pyrexia	30
Erysipelas	30
Chicken-pox	31
Small-pox	31
Vaccination	31
Measles	31
Whooping Cough	31
Corporation Hospital	31-33
Cancer	33
Prevention of Blindness.....	33
Tuberculosis	34-42
Venereal Diseases	43

SECTION G.—PORT HEALTH SERVICE

SECTION H.—SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE.

STATISTICAL TABLES :—

Vital Statistics (Table 1).....	68
Birth and Death Rates (Tables 2 and 3)	69
Cases of Notifiable Diseases (Table 4).....	70
Causes of Death (Table 5).....	71
Infant Mortality (Table 6).....	72
Birth Rate, Death Rate, etc., England and Wales—(Table 7)..	73
Causes of Death : Localities and Age Groups (Table 8).....	74
Bacteriological Examinations (Table 9).....	75

HEALTH COMMITTEE.

(56 members.)

CHAIRMAN :—ALDERMAN C. E. FRANKLIN, J.P.

DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN :—COUNCILLOR A. CORDINER.

SUB-COMMITTEES OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Chairman.

Hospitals and Tuberculosis Joint .. Alderman C. E. FRANKLIN, J.P.

Venereal Diseases .. Councillor C. H. WILKINSON, M.B.E., J.P.

Port Health Councillor C. CANNING

Sanitary Councillor J. W. LANCASTER

Tuberculosis Care Alderman C. E. FRANKLIN, J.P.

(with 16 co-opted members)

SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

Maternity and Child Welfare (22 members)

Chairman : Councillor W. HARRIS

Deputy Chairman : Councillor Mrs. C. A. MARKLEW, J.P.

(with 11 co-opted lady members).

Care of Mental Defectives (18 members)

Chairman : Councillor M. BLOOM.

Deputy Chairman : Councillor H. MITCHELL.

(with 4 co-opted lady members).

LOCAL ACTS, ADOPTIVE ACTS, BYE-LAWS, AND LOCAL REGULATIONS IN FORCE IN THE BOROUGH.

LOCAL ACTS.

- The Great Grimsby Improvement Act, 1853.
- The Grimsby Improvement Act, 1869.
- The Grimsby Extension and Improvement Act, 1889.
- The Grimsby Corporation Act, 1921.
- The Grimsby Corporation Act, 1927.
- The Grimsby Corporation (Dock, &c.) Act, 1929.
- The Grimsby, Cleethorpes and District (Water, etc.) Act, 1937.

ADOPTIVE ACTS.

- The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890.
- The Private Street Works Act, 1892.
- The Public Libraries Acts.
- The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907. (Parts II., IV., VI. & X.)
- The Public Health Act, 1925—(Sections 13 to 33 and 35 of Part II.)

BYE LAWS.

- Common Lodging Houses, 1892.
- Offensive Trades, 1892.
- Public Bathing, 1892.
- Nuisances, 1892, 1898, 1901, and 1923.
- Houses-let-in-Lodgings, 1903.
- Water Closets—under Section 157 of P.H.A., 1875, and Section 23 of P.H.A.A.A., 1890.
- Section 23 of Municipal Corporations Act, 1882.
- Premises where Food is prepared or cooked, 1926.
- Tents, Vans, Sheds and similar structures, 1926.
- Conduct of persons waiting in streets to enter public vehicles, 1930.
- Smoke Abatement, 1936.
- New Streets, 1937.
- Nursing Homes, 1938.
- Employment of Children and street trading by Young Persons, 1938.
- Seamen's Lodging Houses, 1938.
- Building Byelaws, 1939.
- Parking Places, 1939.
- Slaughterhouses, 1939.

LOCAL REGULATIONS.

- Grimsby Port Health Authority Regulations.

STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

The Staff of the Public Health Department on the 31st December, 1940, was as follows :—

MEDICAL STAFF—(a) Whole-time :—

J. A. KERR, B.Sc., M.D., D.P.H., *Medical Officer of Health, School Medical Officer, Medical Officer under the Mental Deficiency Acts and Medical Inspector of Aliens.* (With H.M. Forces).

J. M. VINE, M.B., B.S., D.P.H., *Acting Medical Officer of Health, etc.*

JANET W. HEPBURN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., *Senior Assistant Medical Officer, Maternity and Child Welfare; Acting Deputy Medical Officer of Health.*

RACHEL HALPERIN, M.B., B.S., D.P.H., *Assistant Medical Officer, Maternity and Child Welfare, and Assistant School Medical Officer.*

D. J. CAMPBELL, F.R.C.P. (Ed.), D.P.H., L.D.S., *Venereal Diseases Medical Officer.* (With H.M. Forces).

CHRISTINA A. GUNN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., *Resident Medical Officer, Corporation Hospital.* (Appointed 1-12-1940).

C. R. MACDONALD, F.R.C.S.E., M.R.C.O.G., *Consultant Obstetrician and Gynæcologist*—jointly with the Lindsey County Council.

W. R. TAYLOR, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., *Assistant Medical Officer for Civil Defence.* (Temporary appointment from 29-9-1939).

H. J. BEARD, M.B., F.R.C.S.Ed., *Acting Clinical Tuberculosis Officer.* (Temporary appointment from 13-12-1939).

P. S. SILVER, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., *Acting Venereal Diseases Medical Officer.* (Temporary appointment from 14-12-1939).

SANITARY INSPECTORS.

BOROUGH :—

*† H. PARKINSON, *Chief Sanitary Inspector.*

*†§ G. H. EARNSHAW, *Chief Assistant Sanitary Inspector.*

*† J. J. TURNER, *Assistant Sanitary Inspector.*

*† H. CORMACK " " "

*† J. H. SMELLIE " " "

*† J. WADE " " "

*† E. M. HOUSECROFT " " "

T. H. R. JOHNSON *Disinfectors.*

PORT :—

*† A. MARTIN, *Port Health Inspector.*

*† J. D. SYME, *Deputy Port Health Inspector.* (with H.M. Forces).

*† G. B. SEGROTT, *Assistant Port Health Inspector.*

*† T. J. E. FORD " " "

* Holds Certificate of Royal San. Inst. as Inspector.

† Holds Certificate for Royal San. Inst. for Meat and other Foods.

§ Holds Certificate of Royal San. Inst. for Practical Sanitary Science

HEALTH VISITORS.

- Miss F. S. HIGLEY, *Superintendent*, 1, 2, 3.
 Mrs. C. E. CHAPMAN, 1, 2. Miss C. LANCEFIELD, 1, 2, 3.
 Mrs. M. A. GREEN, 1, 2. Miss I. SYLVESTER, 1, 2, 3.
 Mrs. M. SHANNAN, 1, 2. Miss G. E. BRIGHAM, 1, 2, 3 (Resigned
 7-12-1940).
 Miss E. SPROSTON, 1, 2. Mrs. B. SMITH, 1, 2, 3. Tubercu-
 losis Health Visitor.
 Mrs. D. E. GRESHAM, 1, 2, 3. (Appointed 8-4-1940).
 1. Certificate of Central Midwives Board.
 2. General trained Nurse.
 3. Health Visitors' Certificate of R.S.I.

CLERICAL.

- T. E. DAVIDSON, Chief Clerk Miss I. WROOT (M. & C.W.).
 R. TULLOCH. (Resigned 31-10-1940).
 W. R. GALE. Miss E. E. LUCAS (M. & C.W.).
 A. MANSON (With H.M. Forces). Miss S. MILLER (M. & C.W.).
 D. AMERY (do. do.) Miss M. BELL (M. & C.W.).
 V. A. LEES (do. do.) Miss J. M. WERGE (M. & C.W.).
 J. STAMP. (Appointed 1-11-1940).
 Miss E. B. MASON (M. & C.W.).
 Miss E. J. D. NASH (Temporary).
 Miss M. D. MARTIN (Temporary).
 Miss B. C. BRIGGS Port Health (Temporary).

MENTAL DEFICIENCY.

- Miss E. M. WOULD, *Petition Officer and Mental Welfare Visitor*.
 Miss G. LAWTEY, *Supervisor, Occupation Centre*.
 (Resigned 31-12-1940).
 Miss M. RANDS, *Assistant Supervisor, Occupation Centre*.
 Miss A. J. RAYNER, *Assistant at Occupation Centre*.
 Miss J. PARTINGTON, *Clerk*.

VACCINATION OFFICER.

- E. BROWN (also acts as *Deputy Petition Officer for Mental Defectives*).

V.D. CLINIC.

R. H. WELCH, Laboratory Technician.

H. THOMAS, *Orderly*.

Miss M. C. HOLGETH, *Nurse*. (Appointed 22-4-1940).

MUNICIPAL MIDWIVES.

- Miss F. BURTON, 1, 2. *Superintendent*. (Resigned 15-7-1940).
 Miss S. W. FORTUNE, 1, 2. *Superintendent*. (Appointed 9-9-1940).
 Miss L. S. CAMERON, 1, 2. Miss I. Taylor, 1, 2.
 Miss D. Davy, 1, 2. Mrs. A. Thacker, 1.
 Miss P. E. Dorsey, 1, 2. Miss K. E. Welton, 1.
 Miss D. G. Inkpen, 1. Mrs. N. Whiteley, 1, 2.
 Miss E. Marshall, 1, 2. Miss M. M. B. Williams, 1.
 Mrs. F. B. Steele, 1, 2. Miss E. Wooler, 1, 2.
 1. State Certified Midwife. 2. State Registered Nurse.

CORPORATION HOSPITAL.

Miss E. D. MACKENZIE, R.R.C., *Matron*.

MUNICIPAL MATERNITY HOME.

Miss M. L. ARCHER, *Matron*.

*To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the County
Borough of Grimsby.*

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to present the Annual Report on the Health Services of the Borough for the year 1940.

In spite of efforts to produce this report at a reasonably early date, unavoidable delays in the preparation of material and the constant interruptions to the working of the health services under war conditions have contributed to the lateness of its completion. This is regretted, and it is hoped will be understood by members of the Council.

The report is again further drastically revised and abbreviated under Ministry of Health instructions until it is little more than a succession of statistical tables which, though lacking the interest of a normal and more informative report, have a value as a record which it appears is the aim of the modified report. It may be remembered that in the last war annual reports were suspended altogether.

The activities of the Health Department have been maintained on a peace time basis in spite of the additional load thrown upon us by Civil Defence duties, in the administration of the Casualty Services and the Casualty Bureau. There have been certain changes in staff, but we are fortunate that we have not suffered in this way to the same extent as other local authorities.

During 1940 the general health of the Borough was satisfactory, and there were no important epidemics. The campaign against diphtheria continues, and immunisation is proceeding both at schools and in clinics. It is of course, too early to expect much in the way of results, but the year 1941 should show a general increase in the immunity rate with a corresponding fall in the incidence rate.

The infant mortality was 52 per thousand live births, which is slightly below the average for England and Wales.

The tuberculosis death rate increased to 0.92 from 0.72 and is higher than the average for England and Wales (0.70).

There were two maternal deaths, giving a rate of 1.25 per thousand total births compared with 2.61 for England and Wales. This very low figure is a reflection of the satisfactory ante-natal services of the borough, together with the remarkable control we now have over puerperal sepsis by the use of the sulphonamide group of drugs.

The regional scheme for the treatment of cancer is not yet in operation, and at the end of 1940 was still a matter of meetings and plans on paper. The Scunthorpe War Memorial Hospital however, has on its own initiative built a block for this purpose, and it is anticipated that this will be incorporated in the full scheme.

At the end of 1940, after a full year of war conditions, it is most satisfactory to state that the health of our people has shown no general deterioration, and especially is this noticeable in the case of children. It is necessary however, to note the increase in scabies—widespread through the country—which can be blamed directly to war conditions. Family life is upset by night alarms and it is inevitable that the bathing of children and the changing of their clothing is neglected. Again through war conditions the housing problem is held up, and there are still many dwellings in the Borough capable of much improvement in amenities, or rather what should be regarded as necessities, for the maintenance of a decent standard of personal cleanliness. As the war goes on this question of personal cleanliness will assume greater proportions, and here it should be stated that we are still without a public disinfecting and cleansing station in the borough.

Finally, I would wish to express my appreciation of the work of the staff of the Health Department throughout the year. The additional duties referred to in the report have brought about an increase of hours and an increase of worry in connection with the departmental work, and this has been borne cheerfully and uncomplainingly. It will be noted that there have been no additions to the staff of the department during the year under review.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

J. M. VINE,

Acting Medical Officer of Health.

ST. JAMES' HOUSE,
BARGATE, GRIMSBY,
DECEMBER, 1941.

SECTION A.—STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (in acres—excluding foreshore)	5,468
Registrar-General's estimate of Civilian population, mid-1940..	82,560
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1940) according to Rate Books	22,500
Rateable value	£542,287
Sum represented by a penny rate	£2,014

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

Live births :—	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Legitimate ..	757	692	1449	} Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated civilian population 18.8
Illegitimate ..	57	52	109	
	<u>814</u>	<u>744</u>	<u>1558</u>	

Stillbirths .. 29 24 53 Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births.... 32.8

Deaths .. 659 478 1137 Death Rate per 1,000 estimated civilian population 13.7

Adjusted death-rate (Areal Comparability Factor 1.05)..... 14.4

Deaths from puerperal causes (Headings 29 and 30 of the Registrar-General's Short List) :—

	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births
No. 29. Puerperal and Post Abortive sepsis ..	Nil	Nil
No. 30. Other maternal causes ..	2	1.25
Total	<u>2</u>	<u>1.25</u>

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age :—

	Rate.
All infants per 1,000 live births	52
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	50
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	73

	Number.
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	166
„ Measles (all ages)	3
„ Whooping Cough (all ages)	Nil
„ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	2

Population.—The Registrar-General's estimate of the civilian population of Grimsby at mid-year 1940 is 82,560, a decrease of 9,670 on his estimate for the previous year, and the fifth successive occasion on which a decrease has been estimated by the Registrar-General. The birth and death rates are calculated on this figure.

The natural increase of the population, i.e., the excess of live births over deaths, for the year was 421.

Births.—A total of 1,558 live births (814 males and 744 females) were registered, giving a birth rate of 18·8 as compared with 14·6 for England and Wales. This compares with a rate of 16·9 recorded in 1939, and is well above the average for the country as a whole. One hundred and nine (6·99 per cent.) of the births were illegitimate.

Table 2 (page 69) gives the rates for the last ten years, compared with those for the country.

Still Births.—There were 53 still births registered, giving a rate of 0·64 as compared with 0·55 for England and Wales. The rate expressed per thousand total births (live and still) was 32·8.

Deaths.—There have been 1,137 deaths (659 males and 478 females) registered as having occurred during the year within the Borough, equal to a death rate of 13·7.

The adjusted death rate for Grimsby, calculated by multiplying the crude rate by the Registrar-General's comparability factor of 1·05, was 14·4, which is practically the same as the rate for England and Wales.

Table 3 (page 69) gives the local and national death rates for the last ten years.

547 persons, comprising residents and non-residents, died in institutions in the Borough. This is equivalent to 48·1 per cent. of the total deaths.

160 Coroner's inquests or inquiries were held, as compared with 147 last year. The findings were as follows :—Accident or misadventure 70 ; natural causes 65 ; suicide 13 ; and open verdict 12.

During the year 464 persons died at ages varying from 70 to 95, the numbers at age periods being :—

Between 70 and under 75 years	..	..	..	134
„ 75 and under 80 years	..	..	..	159
„ 80 and under 85 years	..	..	..	108
„ 85 and under 90 years	..	..	..	51

also one at 90, one at 91, three at 92, three at 93, two at 94, and two at 95.

The rate per thousand of the population was 5·62 and the percentage of the total deaths was 40·8, as compared with 4·51 and 37·0 respectively the previous year.

Infantile Mortality.—There were 80 deaths of infants under one year of age, giving an infantile mortality rate of 52, compared with 55 for England and Wales. (For further information see Maternity and Child Welfare, page 18).

Social Conditions.—There has been little change in the social conditions of the Borough during 1940, and unemployment figures are naturally not available. It can be stated, however, that this figure is very low, and only the hard core of unemployables remain on the books of the Employment Exchange.

For security reasons it is not proposed to comment on the trade of the Borough and Port of Grimsby at the moment.

SECTION B.—GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.

Public Health Officers.—A list of the whole-time officers of the Public Health Department is given on pages 6 and 7.

The part-time staff connected with the department remained as given in the report for 1938, pages 8 and 9.

The staff employed in the School Medical Service is set out in the section dealing with this subject on page 51.

Towards the end of the year Dr. Christina A. Gunn was appointed to the permanent staff as resident medical officer at the Corporation Hospital to take the place of Dr. Grieg who had resigned some time previously.

Two members of the Port Health staff joined H.M. Forces during 1940, viz., Mr. J. D. Syme, the Deputy Port Health Inspector, and Mr. V. A. Lees, the Clerk. The latter position was filled temporarily by a female, but owing to the decrease of port traffic since the outbreak of war it was not deemed necessary to fill the position of Deputy Port Inspector.

It is with regret that I have to record the loss to the department by the death of Mr. R. H. Welch, the technician at the V.D. Laboratory, after a long illness.

Laboratory Facilities.—These remained as shewn on page 22 of the 1936 report.

Ambulance Facilities.—This service is as outlined on page 22 of the 1936 report. The ambulance service for the Borough continues to be adequate, and satisfactory arrangements are made for co-ordination.

Nursing in the Home.—The Queen's Nurses of the Grimsby and District Nursing Institution continue to do good work for the local authority. Under a new agreement which came into operation on 1st January, 1939, an arrangement was made by the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee to pay to the Institution a grant of £225 per annum for the first 5,000 visits and £10 for every 250 completed visits thereafter. They also receive a substantial annual donation from the Public Assistance Committee.

Under the above arrangement the Queen's Nurses attend cases of ophthalmia neonatorum and special cases of measles, whooping cough, etc., recommended by the Medical Officer of Health, and they are also available for the nursing of puerperal cases.

A summary of the work carried out by the staff of the Grimsby and District Nursing Institution on behalf of the local authority is set out below.

<i>Mothers.</i>	<i>Cases.</i>	<i>Visits.</i>
Maternity	59	563
Ante-natal	5	59
Post-natal	13	289
Puerperal pyrexia	21	341
General	28	567
<i>Children under 5 years of age.</i>		
Medical	94	1282
Surgical	36	436
Discharging eyes	44	759
.. .. .	300	4296

Clinics and Treatment Centres.—These remain as set out on pages 23 and 24 of the report for 1938, with the exception that on the outbreak of war the Infant Welfare Centres at Watkin Street and at the Municipal Maternity Home were taken over and used as First Aid Posts. Arrangements were made to house these centres in alternative premises in the Cripples Guild Hall, Watkin Street, and in the Nuns-thorpe Infant School respectively.

The Dental Clinic previously held at Watkin Street Centre was transferred to Armstrong Street School.

The new Infant Welfare Centre and Dental Clinic in Hope Street was completed during the year, and came into regular use on 1st April, 1940. The building which was officially opened later in the year by Councillor W. Harris, Chairman of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee, is a vast improvement on the old premises formerly used for this purpose in Hamilton Street.

Municipal Hospitals.—The following is a summary of the Municipal Hospitals, full descriptions of which have been given in previous reports :—

CORPORATION HOSPITAL.—This hospital consists of 76 beds for infectious diseases and 98 beds for pulmonary and surgical tuberculosis. The latter beds are augmented in the summer months by four huts.

During 1940 a grant was available from the Ministry of Home Security for the erection of air raid shelters attached to each block throughout the hospital, and these shelters have been provided. No air raid shelter has been provided for the nursing staff as it is considered that the structure of the building itself provides sufficient protection, and that the long central corridor bounded on each side by office and living rooms is adequate.

SCARTHO ROAD INSTITUTION.—There has been no great change in the establishment and buildings, and the same disadvantages of overcrowding, inadequate staff and discomfort, especially for the nursing staff, exist. It is a matter for reproach that the inadequacy of the accommodation causes great difficulty in the proper classification of patients.

During 1940 a Resident Medical Officer was appointed to the great advantage of the institution.

MUNICIPAL MATERNITY HOME.—This home of 38 beds was fairly well utilised during the year, and in it there were 477 births. No additions or alterations were made here.

SMALL-POX HOSPITAL, LACEBY.—This small hospital of 20 beds has been kept in a good state of repair and in a fit state to admit cases, if the need arose, at a few hours notice.

During the summer the hospital was used as a camp for the children attending the Occupation Centre for mental defectives.

Voluntary Hospitals.—A description of the Grimsby and District Hospital has been given in previous reports, and on pages 24 and 25 of last year's report.

On the outbreak of war plans were being prepared for a new out-patient and other departments on land leased to the hospital by the Grimsby Corporation. Unfortunately this scheme had to be deferred.

The full accommodation of 189 beds has been maintained throughout the year, and a total of 2,438 civilian patients—1,516 of which were Grimsby residents—were admitted and treated. The number of new out-patients totalled 8,977, of which 7,918 were Grimsby residents, and a total of 35,764 out-patient re-attendances is recorded.

It will be appreciated that the requirements of the Government under the Emergency Hospital Scheme has made some considerable difference in the work of the hospital, but the foregoing figures will indicate that very little inconvenience has been experienced by the civilian population.

The Secretary-Superintendent has furnished me with the following notes :—

It was found necessary to increase the resident medical staff by the appointment of a Resident Anæsthetist, and the hospital now maintains a resident medical staff consisting of Resident Surgical Officer ; Resident Orthopædic Officer ; Resident House Physician ; Resident Casualty Officer and Resident Anæsthetist.

In view of the demand on beds for male patients due to war conditions, a re-distribution of beds has been made, and three wards are available for male patients (one exclusively for Service cases) and one for female patients.

The Hospital Contributors Association raised funds for the provision of a new motor ambulance to commemorate the jubilee of the association. This ambulance will be invaluable for the transport of patients to and from hospital.

A generous friend of the hospital has defrayed the cost of the purchase of a Mellinger Eye Magnet and Localizer, and this apparatus is now installed.

After careful consideration it was decided to instal an electric generator set at a cost of £2,000. This equipment will ensure light, power and water supply as long as the power house can be maintained.

Arrangements have been made with the Lindsey County Council for the treatment of school children in their area suffering from ortho-pædic conditions, on similar lines to the arrangements already made with the Grimsby Corporation.

Alderman L. K. Osmond, Chairman of the Grimsby Public Assistance Committee, was nominated by that committee for appointment to the Managing Committee of the Grimsby and District Hospital.

Continuously during the year consideration was given to various measures for the protection of patients and the provision of special equipment to deal with emergencies in the light of experience in our own and other towns. Matters dealt with include the replacement of sand-bagging by brick walls, shelter arrangements, alternative accommodation, equipment of a Shock Ward, theatre accommodation, additional X-ray plant, disposal of equipment, and other measures to enable the hospital to give service efficiently and expeditiously if and when the necessity arises.

In addition to the above, 52 Grimsby residents availed themselves of the facilities offered at the HULL ROYAL INFIRMARY—22 in-patients and 30 out-patients. The number of out-patient attendances was approximately 90.

Poor Law Medical Out Relief.—The medical officers of Nos. 1 and 2 Medical Relief Districts remain as on page 29 of the 1938 report, and there has been no change in the nature of their work since the transfer of the duties of the Poor Law Authority to the County Borough.

The number of attendances on persons in receipt of poor law medical relief during the year ended 31st December, 1940, was :—

			At Surgery.	At Home.	Medicine supplied without seeing patient.
No. 1 District	..	..	903	863	659
No. 2 District	..	..	1027	836	232

Care and Treatment of Mental Defectives.—The number of new cases referred to the department during the year was 64. Co-operation with other social services has been maintained throughout the year.

The return of cases, including the new cases referred to above, for which the department has been responsible during the year is as follows :—

In Certified Institutions on 1/1/1940	149
Sent to Institutions during year	14—163
In Public Assistance Institutions	32
On Licence from Institutions	6
Under Guardianship	27
Under Statutory Supervision	91
Under Voluntary Supervision	111
Action incomplete on 31/12/1940	38
	<hr/>
	468
	<hr/>

Not included in the above :—

Discharged from certificate during year	1
Died during year	5
Withdrawn or removed from area	22
	<hr/>
	28
	<hr/>

In addition to the above, 34 school children were referred for examination during the year.

No additional beds have been made available for this local authority at Harmston Hall Colony or its ancillary branches since the outbreak of war.

The 23 cases under guardianship at the beginning of the year were increased to 27. Six new cases were placed under guardianship, but one of the original cases died, and another was transferred to an institution. The general standard in the homes of guardianship cases is considered good; although one or two homes fall below an acceptable standard of cleanliness.

Applications for exception under the National Service (Armed Forces) Act, 1939, have been made in respect of a number of male patients under Statutory Supervision.

Supervision of defectives living in the community has been continued during the year. Owing to the shortage of labour more male defectives are in paid employment than formerly.

The Occupation Centre was re-opened in new premises at 136/8 Laceby Road in April, 24 children being in attendance at the end of the year, 2 having been evacuated with their parents. One boy was sent to a School for the Deaf; two others to institutions; 2 children have not attended since the outbreak of war. The children formerly in attendance from Lindsey have not rejoined the Centre since its opening.

Twelve patients were on Licence during the year, one of whom was discharged; 4 others returning to Institutions before the end of the year; thus, 7 patients were on Licence at the end of the year. In addition to these, one patient was granted Licence from guardianship, returning after 6 months.

Mental Treatment Act, 1930.—The Special Clinic under the Mental Treatment Act, 1930, has been open for several sessions during the year under Dr. Macarthur, Medical Superintendent of Bracebridge Heath Hospital, Lincoln, at the Grimsby and District Hospital.

Cases in need of specialised advice and treatment have been referred by private practitioners, hospitals, and this department. 16 new cases were seen during the year.

Maternity and Child Welfare.—I am indebted to Dr. J. W. Hepburn, Senior Assistant Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare, for supplying the following report :—

HEALTH VISITING.—Home visiting was maintained at practically the same level as in 1939, despite alterations in staff. Mrs. D. Gresham joined the staff in April, 1940, after gaining her Health Visitor's Certificate. 26,477 home visits were made as compared with 26,559 in 1939.

MIDWIVES.—Of the 24 midwives who notified their intention to practice 13 were in the local authority's service and the remaining 11 were in independent practice. The staff of the Municipal Midwifery Service remained the same in number; but there was a change of Superintendent, Miss Burton leaving the Service in July, and Miss Fortune commencing duties in September.

989 domiciliary confinements were conducted as follows :—760 by the municipal midwives, 112 by a voluntary association's midwives, and 117 by independent midwives. 498 confinements took place in institutions, Medical aid was summoned by district midwives for 236 domiciliary cases and 127 cases in institutions.

The Municipal Midwifery Service made 5,009 ante-natal visits, 12,686 nursing visits, and 976 special visits, a total of 18,671 home visits as compared with 19,329 in 1939. There was an increase of 21 in the total number of deliveries conducted by them during the year as compared with 1939.

The Superintendent Midwife paid 37 visits of inspection to municipal midwives and 20 to independent midwives.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.—There were two maternal deaths during the year, neither of which was due to sepsis, giving a mortality rate of 1.25 compared with 2.61 for England and Wales.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA.—26 cases were notified, the case rate being 16.11,; fourteen of these cases were notified from the Municipal Maternity Home. Eighteen cases were admitted to the Corporation Hospital and the rest were nursed in their own homes, special nurses being provided in six cases.

ORTHOPÆDIC TREATMENT.—7 cases were referred for treatment, all of which received treatment at the Orthopædic Department of the Grimsby and District Hospital, and the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee paid their proportion of the cost incurred.

The types of cases referred were Rickets, Spina Bifida, Paralytic Talipes, etc.

UNMARRIED MOTHERS.—A voluntary association provides for the care of unmarried mothers, some of whom are transferred to institutions outside this area. The local authority contributed towards the cost of maintenance of two unmarried mothers who were admitted to such institutions. Miss Hough, Matron of the Home of Help for Girls, continues to give able assistance in this work.

MATERNITY AND NURSING HOMES.—One home is registered for the reception of surgical and maternity cases and is satisfactorily run.

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS.—1,451 live births and 49 still-births were notified; only a few of the total births were not notified, information concerning these being obtained from the local Registrar of Births and Deaths.

INFANT MORTALITY.—There were 80 deaths of infants under 1 year, the infant mortality rate being 52 as compared with 53 in 1939.

The chief causes of death were respiratory diseases, prematurity, and congenital defects.

<i>Percentage of infant deaths.</i>	1940.	1939.	1938.	1937.	1936.
Prematurity	21.25	13.25	32.91	33.72	26.34
Congenital defects	23.75	28.91	21.52	13.95	24.77
Respiratory diseases	30.00	24.09	15.19	16.28	25.66
Diarrhoea and enteritis	3.75	15.66	12.65	13.95	6.3

The neo-natal death rate was 22.05 as compared with 22.49 in 1939. 32 infants died within one month of birth and accounted for 40 per cent. of the total infant deaths. The chief causes of death in this period were prematurity 17, congenital malformation 4, congenital debility 2, injury at birth 3, and atelectasis 1.

STILL-BIRTHS.—Investigation of 33 of the still-births notified was carried out by health visitors.

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.—These are being conducted in temporary premises owing to war conditions, except for the new Hope Street centre which was opened in April, 1940, and to which all clinics formerly held at Hamilton Street were transferred. Owing to overcrowding an additional session for infants was opened there, thus making a total of 3 sessions weekly, and toddlers from Nunsthorpe and Watkin Street clinics were also transferred to this clinic.

The following table gives a comparison of attendances at Infant Welfare Centres during the years 1936 to 1940 :—

	1940.	1939.	1938.	1937.	1936.
Hope Street ..	10,646	10,923	17,524	17,795	16,467
Watkin Street	6,957	9,988	18,764	17,695	17,434
Nunsthorpe ..	4,895	7,159	9,101	8,457	9,255
Old Cleve ..	4,330	4,671	5,537	2,140	—
Toddlers ..	1,425	1,701	2,110	1,277	1,010

The drop in attendance was due partly to bad premises and partly to deliberate limitation of numbers attending at any given time, but also to the severe weather experienced during the first and last quarters of the year.

Voluntary workers and Queen's nurses again rendered much invaluable assistance at the Infant Welfare and Toddlers' Clinics.

MOTHERCRAFT... Weekly mothercraft classes were held at Hope Street and the cookery classes held there were greatly appreciated.

DISTRIBUTION OF MILK.—Until the commencement of the Government Milk Scheme the normal distribution of milk, free or at reduced cost, went on as in 1939. Thereafter, full advantage was taken of the Government Scheme both as regards wet and dried milk.

TODDLERS' CLINICS.—These were held as usual at Watkin Street, Nunsthorpe, Hamilton Street, and Old Clee, but owing to the difficulties of coping with both infants and toddlers at one session, so far as possible toddlers' examinations were transferred from Nunsthorpe and Watkin Street Clinics to the new Hope Street Clinic after its opening in April, 1940.

576 new cases were seen and there were 1,425 attendances.

TEST-FEEDING CLINICS.—These were held as usual at the various clinics, and a total of 324 test feeds were carried out.

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS.—4 sessions were held weekly, 2 at Nunsthorpe, and 2 at Hamilton Street and then at Hope Street. At the District Clinic there were 637 new cases and 2,143 attendances; at the Maternity Home there were 295 new cases and 1,737 attendances.

POST-NATAL CLINICS.—These are now combined with ante-natal clinics, one being held at Nunsthorpe and the other at Hope Street.

119 new cases reported for examination and these made 135 attendances.

MUNICIPAL MATERNITY HOME.—493 cases were admitted during the year; 438 cases were delivered by midwives and 39 by doctors. Four cases were admitted immediately after delivery. There were two maternal deaths, neither of which was due to sepsis.

There were 19 still-births and 9 infant deaths in the Home. The causes of still-birth were ante-partum hæmorrhage 5 (accidental 2 and placenta prævia 3); congenital malformation 6; craniotomy 1; prematurity 2; macerated 3, and cause unknown 2.

The neo-natal deaths were as follows:—Inter-cranial hæmorrhage 1; prematurity 3; maternal toxæmia 1; congenital malformation 3; and malæma neonatorum.

Two pupil midwives joined the Maternity Home staff in order to take part II. of the training course as laid down by the Central Midwives Board. Both were successful in passing their examination. The Home is also recognised as a training school for instruction in Gas and Air Analgesia.

OPHTHALMIC TREATMENT.—During the year 35 cases were referred from the toddlers' clinics to the consultant ophthalmologist. Glasses were prescribed in 22 cases and 5 cases received assistance with the cost of the glasses provided.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.—16 cases of ophthalmia neonatorum were notified during the year, and all made a good recovery.

HOME HELP SERVICE.—Home Helps were employed to assist in 79 cases during the year and their services were allowed free of charge in 36 of these cases.

DENTAL TREATMENT.—Mr. L. N. Alley, Senior Dental Officer, gives the following report of work done by his department for maternity and child welfare cases.

The following statistical details represent the work of the Dental Service for 1940 :—

The figures show that the service is continuing its development as an active unit of the Maternity and Child Welfare Service. Facilities for every type of dental treatment is provided for those who come within the limits of the scheme, the chief aim being that the treatment is for the betterment of the physical and mental health of the patients concerned.

All the cases are referred to the dental department by the Assistant Medical Officers, and the co-operation that exists between the officers of both departments is an additional asset in working for the success and justification of the Maternity and Child Welfare Dental Scheme.

A few minutes consideration of the figures that follow will show how the type of treatment available has been developed during 1940. It will be seen that the amount of conservative treatment for children and adults has increased considerably. Also in many cases—especially of young expectant mothers—it has been possible to achieve a healthy condition in their mouths without resorting to multiple extractions.

There can be no doubt that the final results of the dental treatment proves that the dental service is an important branch of the work done under the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee.

<i>Pre-school Children.</i>		1940.	1939.
Number of children referred for treatment	.. ..	237	135
Number of attendances made at the clinics	.. ..	489	157
Number of temporary teeth extracted	.. ..	474	395
Administrations of general anæsthetics	.. ..	147	121
Administrations of local anæsthetics	.. ..	7	5
Number of fillings in temporary teeth	.. ..	138	8
Number of Silver Nitrate applications	.. ..	427	8

Adults.

Number of patients inspected	219	358
Number of attendances made at the clinics	933	756
Number of extractions of permanent teeth	1091	1720
Number of fillings in permanent teeth	99	4
Number of administrations of general anæsthetics ..	132	209
Number of administrations of local anæsthetics ..	30	31
Other operations—dressings, scalings, etc.	382	13
Number of patients supplied with dentures	79	90

Summary of dentures supplied :—

Full upper dentures	68	69
Full lower dentures	58	58
Part upper dentures	12	5
Part lower dentures	12	13
Dentures remodelled	8	8
Repairs to dentures	7	—
Sessions for the Maternity and Child Welfare Dental Service	287	145

SECTION C.—SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.

Mr. Harold Parkinson, Chief Sanitary Inspector, has prepared this section of the report :—

Water.—Regular tests of the public supply provided by the Grimsby, Cleethorpes and District Water Board have proved the purity of the water. The Engineer and Manager of the Board reports that chlorination of the whole of the supply commenced in September, 1940, in accordance with instructions from the Ministry of Health.

Sewerage.—A description of the sewerage of the Borough is in the 1932 report.

Rivers and Streams.—The only watercourse in the Borough, the River Freshney, does not receive effluents from factories.

Closest accommodation.—Where sewers are not available in the undeveloped parts of the Borough, pail closets are used. Only a small number of hand flushed water closets remained at the end of the year.

Public cleansing.—Mr. R. C. Birch, Cleansing Superintendent, reports that of the refuse collected 5,606 tons were disposed of by incineration, 14,143 tons by controlled tipping and 153 tons used on farms and allotments. The sale of 1,770 tons salvaged materials realised £3,975 13s. 9d.

648 tons of waste paper were also salvaged and sold, and 172 tons of waste food collected and sold for pig and poultry feeding.

Sanitary Inspection.—The sanitary inspectors made inspections relating to :—

Accumulations	125	Animals	44
Ashbins	469	Caravans	98
Dirty houses	205	Dirty persons	16
Drainage	7402	Drain tests	69
Factories	560	Infectious diseases.. ..	548
Offensive smells	275	Offensive trades	285
Outworkers	200	Passages	378
Places of entertainment ..	17	Piggeries and stables ..	308
Sanitary conveniences ..	409	Public conveniences ..	192
Rats and Mice	560	Shops (Shops Act) ..	110
Smoke observations ..	48	Verminous premises ..	297
Water supply	228	Various matters	892

Housing.

Houses, defects and nuisances (Public Health Act)	3232
Houses—Housing Act	297
Overcrowding—Housing Act	27

General.

Complaints received and investigated	1056
Rooms disinfected after infectious diseases	396

Notices.

In addition to the works completed as a result of interviews between owners and inspectors, it was necessary to serve 1,269 informal notices, 151 legal notices (41 Public Health Act, 106 Housing Act, and 4 Grimsby Corporation Act).

Repairs and improvements effected under the Housing and Public Health Acts included :—

Accumulations cleared ..	53	Ashpits abolished	2
Ashbins provided ..	194	Ceiling and wall plaster repaired	76
Chimneys repaired ..	17	Dampness abated	44
Covered manure receptacles provided	9	Damp proof courses (new) ..	7
Doors and frames repaired ..	58	Door steps (new)	18
Drains cleared (involving 2,302 houses)	667	Drains repaired	154
Eaves gutters repaired ..	66	Drains, new and re-laid ..	22
Floors repaired	76	Fireplaces and ranges repaired	98
Foodstore provided ..	1	Handrails re-fixed	6
Houses cleansed	34	Internal water supply provided	18
Offensive smells abated ..	12	Rain water pipes repaired and renewed	52
Passages repaved	7	Sink waste pipes trapped and repaired	29
Roofs repaired	125		
Sinks provided	23		
Stairways repaired ..	2		

Trough closets converted	2	Walls rendered and re-	
Washing boilers repaired and renewed	30	pointed	10
Water closets repaired ..	352	Water closets erected ..	3
Water pipes and taps re-		Water closet flushing tanks	
paired	225	fixed (new)	13
Window cords renewed	53	Windows repaired	26
Yards cleansed	9	Yards repaved	109
		Yard walls & gates repaired	55

Offensive Trades.—The Council refused to renew permission to continue the trade of a gut scraper. An application to establish the trade of meal maker was also refused. An itinerant rag and bone dealer was fined by the magistrates for exchanging chocolate for rags and bones outside one of the schools.

Factories.—Minor sanitary defects have been remedied without recourse to legal proceedings.

Lodging Houses.—Regular inspections have been made, and in some instances it was necessary for rooms and bedding to be cleansed.

Rag Flock Acts.—Four informal samples of rag flocks examined by the Public Analyst were genuine. Rag flock is not made in Grimsby.

Fertilizers and Feeding Stuffs Acts.—Seven inspector's samples (3 food and 4 fertilizers) were examined in 1940. The constituents of one fertilizer did not agree with the statutory statement.

Places of Public Entertainment.—The sanitary conveniences were kept clean during the year.

Shops Acts.—Frequent inspections relating to sanitary matters were made in 1940.

Camping Site.—There is no camping site in the Borough.

Army Billets.—Inspections and co-operation with the army authorities have continued during the year.

Rat repression.—Continued and increased publicity was given to this work during 1940. Inspectors visited 560 premises and 7,922 rats were delivered to the Corporation destructor. It is considered that many more rats were killed in the Borough but the rewards were not claimed.

Smoke Abatement.—Except for serious local nuisances, efforts in this direction were relaxed for the period of the war.

Swimming Baths.—Only the Eleanor Street bath was used for bathing during 1940, and the new continuous filtration and chlorination plant worked efficiently at these premises. Samples of bath water proved to be satisfactory. Orwell Street bath was used for other purposes.

Eradication of Bed Bugs.—The usual methods as described in the 1938 report were employed successfully when 67 houses, 3 of which were council houses, were disinfested.

Schools.—The public water supply is available at every school. At the end of the year arrangements were in progress for the re-modelling of the obsolete sanitary conveniences at one council school. No school was closed on account of infectious disease.

Public Conveniences.—At the Riby Square Men's Convenience extra facilities were provided for hot baths to be available for members of H.M. Forces and survivors from the sea.

SECTION D.—HOUSING.

This section has been prepared by the Chief Sanitary Inspector :—

78 houses were erected in the Borough during 1940.

43 houses were demolished as a result of slum clearance orders (pre-war).

23 houses were demolished in anticipation of clearance orders.

In September, 1939, fresh activities in connection with slum clearance and extensive re-conditioning of houses were suspended for the duration of the war. Owing to the pressing claims of other duties it was not possible to carry out inspections under the Housing (Consolidation) Regulations, but all complaints about defects at dwellings received attention. To ensure that certain defects were remedied it was necessary to serve 106 legal notices, and in some instances to effect repairs in default. Overcrowding at two houses was abated.

When houses in the Borough were damaged by enemy action the Raid Welfare Service was inaugurated by the sanitary inspectors, who acted as Raid Welfare Officers. Their work included opening of welfare offices at the incident for advice and information, billeting, inspection of war damage, arranging removals, etc.

In connection with the Ministry of Labour's scheme for transferred workers the inspectors found lodgings for incoming workers.

SECTION E.—INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Mr. Harold Parkinson, Chief Sanitary Inspector, has compiled this section of the report :—

Sanitary Inspectors' visits included :—

Cowsheds	180	Dairies and milkshops ..	1261
Bakehouses	257	Fish curers' premises ..	237
Fishmongers' shops ..	35	Food preparing places ..	352
Fried fish shops	424	Greengrocers' shops ..	157
Grocers' shops	88	Ice cream makers and	
Meat shops	3075	vendors' premises ..	530
Slaughterhouses	3771	Restaurants	24

Milk Supply.—The inspection of cowsheds and dairies and milk sampling were performed by the sanitary inspectors. Veterinary surgeons of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries examined the milk beasts in the cowsheds. Three milk cows were slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order in 1940.

Milk and Dairies Order 1926.—Several milk purveyors gave up business during the year although the number of cowkeepers remained the same as in 1939. With the exception of one farm the premises were kept in good order.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER, 1936.—Licences issued in 1940 were :—

Producers of Accredited Milk ..	7	Pasteurisers of Milk	5
Dealers in Tuberculin Tested Milk	2	Dealers in Pasteurised Milk ..	1
Dealers in Accredited Milk	4	Supplementary—Accredited	
		Milk Dealer	1
		Pasteurised Milk Dealer	1

28 samples of accredited milk were examined (Methylene Blue tests and bacteriological examinations) and one sample was not satisfactory.

22 samples of pasteurised milk were considered satisfactory after bacteriological and phosphatase tests had been applied.

Ice Cream.—Regular inspections were made during the season at all places where ice cream was made or sold. In several instances registration was refused as the premises were not suitable. 3 samples of ice cream were examined and although there is no legal standard for ice cream, two of the samples were not satisfactory as to bacterial content.

Meat and Food Inspection.—On 15th January, 1940, all slaughterhouses came under Government control in accordance with the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939.

The Ministry of Food decided that from that date all meat for the people of the County Borough of Grimsby, the Borough of Cleethorpes, and the Rural Districts of Grimsby and Caistor (a total population 146,000) should be dressed, stored, allocated and distributed from

Grimsby. Consequently slaughterhouses in the other districts were closed and the animals slaughtered in Grimsby. Five of the largest private slaughterhouses were used and a large distribution depot established in the centre of the town.

Much additional work at slaughterhouses was necessary, which entailed considerable and constant night and week end duty by the Corporation sanitary inspectors, to ensure that the meat was sound and free from disease before being distributed to the public.

Carcases and offals of 49,010 animals were examined during 1940 (an increase of 25,567).

593 bullocks, 172 heifers, 359 cows, 1432 pigs and 5 calves were found to be tubercular in varying degrees. It was necessary to condemn the whole carcases and organs of 14 bullocks, 8 heifers, 58 cows, 31 pigs and 3 calves on account of this disease.

1,154 bullocks, 398 heifers, 293 cows, 1,966 sheep, 1,065 pigs and 18 calves were found to be affected with other diseases, often localised, but the total condemnation of the carcases and organs of 4 bullocks, 3 heifers, 14 cows, 90 sheep, 98 pigs and 12 calves was necessary.

The total weight of condemned meat was 87 tons, 19 hundred-weights 0 quarters 12 pounds, and this was sent to a meal factory for conversion into animal feeding stuffs.

In addition to meat inspection duties, regular inspections were made at food shops, stores, markets, fish curers, kitchens, etc. Other food condemned included :—

2,380 tins of meat, milk, fruit, fish, vegetables, etc. ; 155 meat pies, 604 beasts' tripes, 313 eggs, 1 chicken, 4 jars pickles, 4 cwts. ham, 9 cwts. 2 qtrs. fruit, 1 cwt. 1 qtr. vegetables, 1 qtr. 23 lbs. meat, 9 cwts. 6 lbs. bacon (total weight—5 tons 5 cwts. 10 lbs.).

Export certificate.—This was issued for the export of fish to Iraq.

Decontamination of Foodstuffs.—In July, 1940, on instructions from the Ministry of Food, a scheme for dealing with gassed foodstuffs in the Borough was prepared.

Food and Drugs Act.—176 samples were analysed and seven were found to be adulterated (4 per cent.).

The genuine samples were :—78 milk, 3 dried milk, 3 condensed milk, 5 cream, 6 butter, 2 cheese, 2 dripping, 2 lard compound, 1 flaked beef suet, 2 honey, 2 meat paste, 1 fish paste, 2 lemon cheese, 5 sausage, 1 dried eggs, 1 dried mint, 2 ground almonds, 1 egg substitute, 2 pepper, 3 mincemeat, 3 coffee, 5 jam, 2 flour, 2 baking powder, 3 tea, 2 epsom salts, 2 aspirin tablets, 2 cod liver oil, 1 halibut liver oil, 2 glycerine, 2 ammoniated tincture of quinine, 2 tincture of iodine, 2 sal volatile, 2 castor oil, 2 borax and glycerine, 2 camphorated oil, 2 fluid extract of cascara sagrada, 1 soothing syrup, 2 ground rice, 2 liquorice powder and 2 glauber salts.

Seven samples of milk were adulterated, two of which were deficient in fat (14·7% and 24·3%) and five showed the presence of added water (varying from 3·5% to 7·5%).

Legal proceedings were taken against one dairyman, but the case was dismissed. Warnings were given in the other cases and subsequent samples were genuine.

Public Health (Condensed Milk) Regulations.—Two tins of full cream sweetened milk and one tin of evaporated full cream unsweetened milk complied with the regulations.

Public Health (Dried Milk) Regulations.—Three samples of dried full cream milk were satisfactory.

Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations.—144 samples were examined for the presence of preservatives and prohibited colouring matters, and found to be genuine.

Artificial Cream Act, 1929.—It was not necessary to take action in 1940.

Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Food.—Capt. J. A. Foster, F.I.C., F.C.S., 23 Chapel Lane, Hull, analysed samples of food and water.

Bacteriological examinations were made at the Grimsby and District Hospital.

SECTION F.—PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

General.—The incidence of notifiable diseases (other than tuberculosis) was as shewn below :—

Disease.	Total Cases notified.	Cases admitted to Hospital.	Total Deaths.
Scarlet fever	110	90	1
Diphtheria	87	85	2
Enteric fever (typhoid and paratyphoid)	5	5	—
Acute Pneumonia.. ..	20	7	61 (all forms)
Cerebro-spinal fever ..	38	38	13
Ophthalmia neonatorum	16	—	—
Puerperal pyrexia ..	26	18	2
Erysipelas	18	5	1
Chicken pox	112	5	1
Measles	1380	36	3
Whooping cough	6	—	—
Malaria(contractured abroad)	1	1	—
Dysentery	2	1	—

No notifications were received in regard to small-pox, cholera, typhus fever, or plague.

Table 4 on page 70 gives an analysis of the total notified cases under various age groups and in Wards.

Table 7 on page 73 gives a comparison of the death-rates and case rates for certain infectious diseases.

Influenza is not notifiable unless complicated by pneumonia, so there is no means of knowing the incidence of this disease during the period under review. Thirteen deaths were attributed to influenza (ten in 1939), giving a death-rate from this cause of 0·15 compared with 0·32 for England and Wales.

Scarlet Fever.—One hundred and ten notifications of scarlet fever were received, giving an attack rate of 1·33 compared with 1·63 for England and Wales. One death occurred, giving a mortality of 0·01.

Ninety cases (81·8 per cent.) were removed to the Corporation Hospital for treatment.

The following table shows the comparative prevalence of scarlet fever over a period of years :—

INCIDENCE OF SCARLET FEVER IN VARIOUS YEARS.

1 Year.	2 Estimated Population.	3 Total No. of Cases Notified.	4 Attack Rate per 1,000 Population.	5 No. of Deaths Regd.	6 Mortality per 100 Cases Notified.	7 Mortality per 1,000 Population.	8 No. of cases treated in Hospital.	9 Percentage removed to Hospital.
1930	91,440	320	3.49	1	.31	.01	244	76.2
1931	92,280	138	1.49	—	—	—	108	78.2
1932	92,250	67	0.72	—	—	—	51	76.1
1933	93,090	55	0.59	—	—	—	46	83.6
1934	93,700	183	1.95	—	—	—	136	74.3
1935	93,900	195	2.07	—	—	—	143	73.3
1936	93,690	211	2.25	1	0.47	0.01	154	72.9
1937	92,760	215	2.31	2	0.93	0.02	155	72.0
1938	92,320	185	2.00	—	—	—	149	80.5
1939	90,520	141	1.55	—	—	—	119	84.3
1940	82,560	110	1.33	1	0.90	0.01	90	81.8

Diphtheria.—There were 87 notifications of diphtheria, giving an attack rate of 1.05 compared with 1.16 for England and Wales.

2 deaths occurred, giving a mortality rate of 0.02 compared with 0.06 for England and Wales. 85 cases (97.7 per cent.) were removed to the Corporation Hospital for treatment.

The table appended shows the prevalence of Diphtheria over a period of years :—

INCIDENCE OF DIPHTHERIA IN VARIOUS YEARS.

1 Year	2 Estimated Population.	3 Total No. of Cases Notified.	4 Attack Rate per 1,000 Population.	5 No. of Deaths Regd.	6 Mortality per 100 Cases Notified.	7 Mortality per 1,000 Population.	8 No. of Cases treated in Hospital.	9 Percentage removed to Hospital.
1930	91,440	65	0.71	2	3.07	.02	50	76.9
1931	92,280	59	0.63	7	11.86	.07	43	72.8
1932	92,250	127	1.37	6	4.72	.06	109	85.8
1933	93,090	84	0.90	4	4.76	.04	72	85.7
1934	93,700	61	0.65	2	3.27	.02	57	93.4
1935	93,900	55	0.58	3	5.45	.03	53	96.3
1936	93,690	48	0.51	2	4.16	0.02	47	97.9
1937	92,760	86	0.92	5	5.81	0.05	82	95.3
1938	92,320	126	1.36	3	2.38	0.03	119	94.4
1939	90,520	90	0.99	8	8.88	0.08	83	92.0
1940	82,560	87	1.05	2	2.29	0.02	85	97.7

Diphtheria Immunisation.—During the year 377 school children and 110 pre-school children were immunised by the medical staff of the department using material supplied by the Ministry of Health, so that the cost of this to the Borough has been practically nil.

The provision of immunisation material to general practitioners in necessitous cases continues.

Enteric Fever.—5 cases of paratyphoid B. were notified, all of which were admitted to the Corporation Hospital for treatment. The attack rate was 0·06 per thousand of the population as compared with 0·07 for England and Wales. There were no deaths.

Pneumonia.—The total number of notifications received was twenty—18 of acute primary pneumonia and 2 of influenzal pneumonia—giving an attack rate of 0·24 as against 1·20 for England and Wales. Seven cases were treated in hospital—2 being admitted to Scartho Road Infirmary and the remainder to the Corporation Hospital.

Deaths registered from all forms of pneumonia numbered 61, including twenty-two from broncho-pneumonia in infants under one year of age. The notification of this disease is still not satisfactory.

Cerebro-Spinal Fever.—38 cases were notified, all of which were admitted to the Corporation Hospital for treatment. The attack rate for this disease was higher than for the rest of the country, being 0·46 as compared with 0·32. Thirteen deaths occurred of borough residents, three of which were not previously notified or treated for meningitis, the cause of death being discovered by Coroner's enquiries.

The death rate from this disease in Grimsby has therefore been high, and this can only be attributed to the fact that in almost every case the patients who died were moribund upon admission to hospital.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—Sixteen cases of this disease were reported, compared with 28 in 1939. The services of a nurse from the District Nursing Association are offered by the local authority in all cases nursed at home.

Puerperal Pyrexia.—There were notified 26 cases of puerperal pyrexia, giving a rate per thousand total births (live and still) of 16·11 as compared with 11·96 for England and Wales.

The department is now of opinion that this notification is being thoroughly carried out. When a case is nursed at home the services of a district nurse are offered by the local authority, but 18 of the cases notified were removed to the Corporation Hospital for treatment. It is very desirable as a general rule, that those in whom the pyrexia is due to sepsis should be admitted to hospital at an early stage.

Erysipelas.—Eighteen cases were notified, 5 of which were admitted to the Corporation Hospital for treatment. The attack rate was 0·21 as against 0·33 for England and Wales.

Chicken-Pox.—There were notified 112 cases of chicken-pox, compared with 302 in 1939. Five cases were treated in the Corporation Hospital.

Measles.—Under the Measles and Whooping Cough Regulations, 1939, the number of cases of measles notified by medical practitioners to the department during the year numbered 1,380.

Every endeavour was made to educate the public regarding the dangerous character of this disease, and to admit to the Corporation Hospital cases where there was risk of complications, bad housing, etc. During the year 36 cases were thus admitted.

There were 3 deaths. Mortality rate, 0.03 ; England and Wales 0.02.

Whooping Cough.—This disease was also made notifiable by the Regulations, but only 6 notifications were received. There were no deaths from this cause. The mortality rate for England and Wales was 0.02.

Small Pox.—There were no cases of small pox or suspected small pox in Grimsby during the year. It is desirable that some national propaganda should be instituted, pointing out the relative increased risk of encephalitis following primary vaccination, if through carelessness or ignorance the latter is postponed to adult life.

Vaccination.—Of the 1,511 infants whose births were reported by the local Registrar to the Vaccination Officer during the year under review, 315 were successfully vaccinated, equal to 20.8 per cent.

No vaccinations were performed under the Public Health (Small-pox Prevention) regulations, 1917.

Corporation Hospital.—I am indebted to the Matron, Miss E. D. Mackenzie, R.R.C., for the following report in respect of the isolation side of this hospital :—

SCARLET FEVER.—90 cases, including 6 non-civilians, were admitted from the Borough ; and 27, including 8 non-civilians, from outside areas. The average stay in hospital was 37 days as compared with 33.5 in 1939. There were no deaths. Complications were :—secondary scarlet fever 1, herpes 1, pericarditis 1, adenitis 9, conjunctivitis 1, bronchial-pneumonia 1, tonsillitis 2, erysipelas 1, abscess of neck 2, impetigo 3, albumenuria 1, and K.L.B. throat and nose 5.

DIPHTHERIA.—85 cases, including 2 non-civilians, were admitted from the Borough ; and 45, including 14 non-civilians, from outside the Borough. There were four deaths, two of which were Grimsby patients. This gives a case mortality of 3.0 as compared with 5.3 for 1939. The average stay in hospital was 38 days as compared with 48 for the previous year. In three instances it was necessary to perform tracheotomy. Complications were :—Impetigo 1, dermatitis 1, palatal paresis 6, pharyngeal paresis 2, adenitis 2, tonsillitis 3, furunculosis 1, and bulbar paralysis 1,

TYPHOID FEVER.—6 cases of Para-typhoid B were admitted—5 from the Borough and one from the Services. There were no deaths.

PUERPERAL CASES.—18 cases were admitted from the Borough and 2 from outside areas. There were no deaths, and the average stay in hospital was 26 days. Complications in this type of case are many and varied, and blood transfusion has often to be resorted to.

ERYSIPELAS.—5 cases, including 2 non-civilians, were admitted from the Borough; and 7 (6 non-civilians) from outside areas. The average stay in hospital was 14 days as compared with 22 in 1939. Complications were:—Pneumonia 1, sinus thrombosis 1, and axillary abscess 1.

MEASLES.—36 cases, including 7 non-civilians, were admitted from the Borough; and 45 (42 non-civilians) from outside areas. One death occurred, and the average stay in hospital was 27 days as compared with 12·2 in 1939.

RUBELIA.—65 cases were admitted, of these 12 were from the Borough, 2 from outside areas, and 51 from the Services. The average stay in hospital was 14 days.

CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS.—38 cases, including 4 non-civilians, were admitted from the Borough; and 48 (17 non-civilians) from outside areas. 17 deaths occurred, 10 of which were Grimsby patients. This gives a case mortality of 19·7. The average stay in hospital was 27 days. Complications were:—Rubella 1, meningococcal shoulder and elbow joints 1, arthritis 1, herpes 1, deafness 2, rheumatism 1, bronchitis 1 and pneumonia 1.

There were also admitted 8 non-civilians,—5 contacts of cerebro-spinal meningitis and 3 carriers of the disease.

PNEUMONIA.—16 cases were admitted, comprising 7 from the Borough, 4 from outside areas, and 5 non-civilians. There were no deaths, and the average stay in hospital was 21 days.

INFLUENZA.—56 cases were admitted, 6 from the Borough and the remainder from the Services. There were no deaths and the average stay in hospital was 12 days.

SCABIES.—176 cases were admitted, 3 from the Borough and the remainder from the Services. The average stay in hospital was 9 days.

Other diseases admitted were:—*Borough*: Chicken-pox 5, dysentery 1, tonsillitis 4, gastro-enteritis 2, mumps 1, impetigo 1, encephalitis 1, rheumatism 1, septicæmia 1, von Perthes disease 1, acidosis 1, mastitis 1, bronchitis 1, streptococcal throat 1, debility 1, and parametritis 1. *Outside the borough*:—Septicæmia 1, stomatitis 1, dysentery 1, poliomyelitis 1, gastro-enteritis 1, influenzal meningitis 1, gas gangrene breast 1, glandular fever 1, Weil's disease 1, tetanus 1, and cerebro sinus thrombosis (notified erysipelas) 1.

Other diseases admitted from the Services were:—Diphtheria carrier 1, mumps 7, follicular tonsillitis 8, septic spots (sent in as scabies) 5, shingles 1, impetigo 4, Vincents angina 1, streptococcal throat 1 and malaria 1.

Cancer.—The number of deaths in Grimsby due to cancer was 166, giving a death-rate of 2·01 compared with 1·71 for England and Wales.

It will be remembered that local authorities in Lincolnshire decided to leave in abeyance the formulation of a complete County Scheme which they had in mind, and to proceed with the establishment of a deep X-ray centre at the Scunthorpe War Memorial Hospital, in view of the progress made there prior to the outbreak of war.

Representatives of the Lincolnshire Joint Cancer Committee held meetings during the year in connection with the erection and establishment of buildings for this centre, and progress is reported in this direction.

Cases at present requiring radium or deep X-ray therapy are either sent by the Public Assistance Committee to the Sheffield Radium Centre by arrangement with the medical director, or by the voluntary hospital to Leeds General Infirmary.

Prevention of Blindness.—Under section 176 of the Public Health Act, 1936, the Council adopted the model scheme as set out in Circular 1621 of the Ministry of Health. The scheme came into operation on the 1st January, 1939, and the following scale was recommended :

“ *Free* treatment to be given where the family income (after deducting rent and rates) does not exceed 9s. 0d. in respect of each adult, 6s. 0d. for the first child, and 5s. 0d. for each additional child.

“ *Half* payment to be made where the family income (after deducting rent and rates) does not exceed 17s. 6d. for each adult, and 5s. 0d. for each additional child.

“ Over this scale the *full* payment to be made.”

For the purposes of making the assessment, the full cost of in-patient treatment may be reckoned as 5/- per week, but in regard to spectacles the full price will be the actual cost, unless the former be over 7s. 6d., which only occurs in exceptional cases.

Three persons were notified to the department as being threatened with blindness or suffering from disease or injury to the eye, and spectacles were provided in each case after examination by the ophthalmologist.

The welfare of the blind is delegated by the Council to the Grimsby Society for the Blind, who do excellent work. The work under the Blind Persons Act, 1938, is delegated to the Society.

TUBERCULOSIS.

TABLE SHEWING NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1940 FOR THE
COUNTY BOROUGH OF GRIMSBY.

Age Periods.	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
1—5	—	—	1	2	—	—	1	—
5—10	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	—
10—15	1	2	—	—	—	2	2	—
15—20	4	16	2	5	2	8	2	2
20—25	9	7	2	—	3	3	—	—
25—35	15	7	1	3	8	6	—	2
35—45	7	9	2	—	12	3	—	1
45—55	9	1	—	—	10	3	1	—
55—65	3	3	—	—	2	—	—	—
65 and upwards	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Totals	49	46	10	11	37	27	7	5

TOTAL NEW CASES .. 116

TOTAL DEATHS .. 76

Death Rate per 1,000 of Population

Pulmonary .. 0.78

" " "

Non-Pulmonary 0.14

" " "

All Forms .. 0.92

Included in the deaths were 7 cases that had not been previously notified as suffering from tuberculosis. The proportion of non-notified deaths therefore is 9.2, as compared with 9.0 per cent. in 1939.

NON-NOTIFICATION.—The number of primary notifications received per 1,000 of the population, and the ratio of non-notified deaths for the past few years, are shewn below :—

Year.	Total primary notifications.	Notifications per thousand of population.	Ratio of non-notified Deaths.	Ratio of non-notified Deaths.	
				Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.
1922	109	1.30	45%	—	—
1932	197	2.13	14%	6.6%	7.5%
1933	176	1.89	15%	5.6%	10.1%
1934	221	2.35	11%	7.0%	4.1%
1935	217	2.31	8%	5.4%	2.7%
1936	184	1.96	9%	4.7%	4.7%
1937	156	1.68	8%	8.0%	—
1938	154	1.66	7%	2.9%	4.3%
1939	135	1.49	9%	4.5%	4.5%
1940	116	1.40	9.2%	2.6%	6.6%

TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY.—The following table, as required by the Ministry of Health, is a general analysis of the work done by the Tuberculosis Department in the Dispensary, Burgess Street, during the year :—

DIAGNOSIS.	PULMONARY.				NON-PULMONARY				TOTAL.				GRAND
	Adults		Children		Adults		Children		Adults		Children		TOTAL.
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
A.—NEW CASES examined during the year (excluding contacts : (a) Definitely tuberculous (b) Diagnosis not completed .. (c) Non-tuberculous ..	37	34	1	3	5	3	2	3	42	37	3	6	88
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	23	10	10	63
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	105	57	26	19	207
B.—CONTACTS examined during the year : (a) Definitely tuberculous (b) Diagnosis not completed .. (c) Non-tuberculous ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	7	7	10	26
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	19	19	27	71
C.—CASES written off the Dispensary Register as : (a) Recovered (b) Non-tuberculous (including any such cases previously diagnosed and entered on the Dispensary Register as tuberculous) ..	7	7	2	1	3	3	8	13	10	10	10	14	44
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	153	97	75	75	400
D.—NUMBER OF CASES on Dispensary Register on Dec. 31st :— (a) Definitely tuberculous (b) Diagnosis not completed ..	151	136	13	7	35	33	48	41	186	169	61	48	464
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	34	25	27	115

358

97

444

579

1. Number of cases on Dispensary Register on January 1st ..	685
2. Number of cases transferred from other areas and cases returned after discharge under Head 3 in previous years ..	18
3. Number of cases transferred to other areas, cases not desiring further assistance under the scheme, and cases "lost sight of" ..	63
4. Cases written off during the year as Dead (all causes)	72
5. Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including Contacts)	5287
6. Number of Insured Persons under Domiciliary Treatment on the 31st December	Nil
7. Number of consultations with medical practitioners :—	
(a) Personal	36
(b) Other	1164
8. Number of visits by Tuberculosis Officers to homes (including personal consultations)	390
9. Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to homes for Dispensary purposes	944
10. Number of :—	
(a) Specimens of sputum, etc., examined :—	
Positive	179
Negative	410
(b) X-ray examinations made in connection with Dispensary work	2787
11. Number of "Recovered" cases restored to Dispensary Register and included in A (a) and A (b) above	Nil
12. Number of "T.B. plus" cases on Dispensary Register on December 31st	161

During the year 1,256 individual persons attended the Dispensary, making a total of 5,287 attendances, and the following table gives a comparison with previous years:—

Year.	Total number of persons who attended.	Number of new Cases.	Total Attendances.
1930	775	414	4,620
1931	768	455	7,019
1932	839	483	8,641
1933	773	440	8,723
1934	854	526	8,605
1935	1230	560	9,570
1936	1407	493	7,644
1937	1341	691	7,171
1938	1339	588	7,675
1939	1314	614	6,699
1940	1256	473	5,287

APPLICATIONS FOR TREATMENT.

During the year under review 116 cases were notified under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1930, as suffering from tuberculosis (all forms). It is pleasing to record that, with the exception of two cases, one in which the private practitioner cancelled the notification and the other in which the case removed to an outside area immediately after notification, each of these cases applied to the local authority for treatment.

CLASSIFICATION OF NEW CASES.

(a) *Pulmonary Tuberculosis.*

During 1940 applications were received from 75 new cases of tuberculosis. In 1939 there were 77 new cases diagnosed as suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis.

The following is the classification of these new cases, together with a comparison of the figures for previous years:—

	1940.	1939.	1938.	1937.	1936.
(1) T.B. Minus (Sputum negative or absent)	50	34	40	38	46
(2) T.B. Plus 1 (Positive early case)	6	2	12	16	8
(3) T.B. Plus 2 (Positive intermediate case)	5	20	15	28	22
(4) T.B. Plus 3 (Positive advanced case)	14	21	21	20	15

(b) *Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.*

There were 13 cases diagnosed as suffering from non-pulmonary tuberculosis, as compared with 34 in 1939.

The following table gives a comparison with previous years :—

Year.	Bones.	Abdomen.	Other Organs.	Peripheral Glands.	Total.
1930	21	11	12	19	63
1931	25	8	18	28	79
1932	8	12	11	23	54
1933	13	6	11	18	48
1934	15	10	2	60	87
1935	8	9	9	39	65
1936	13	10	16	17	56
1937	5	4	13	10	32
1938	13	5	9	18	45
1939	6	3	8	17	34
1940	5	—	6	2	13

CONTACTS.—The number of contacts examined has decreased from 197 in 1939 to 97 for the current year.

HOME VISITS.—The number of Home Visits paid by the Tuberculosis Officer was 390. 36 visits were paid in consultation with the patient's private doctor.

EX-SERVICEMEN.—The number of ex-servicemen, whose disease was held by the Ministry of Pensions to be attributable to, or aggravated by, service in the Great War or in the present war, is steadily increasing. Every effort is made to see that these cases are taken over by the local authority as quickly as possible, and the necessary institutional or other treatment prescribed for them on their discharge from the Service.

NURSE'S VISITS.—The Senior Tuberculosis Nurse made a total of 944 visits during the year, as compared with 928 in 1939, to the homes of patients.

LABORATORY EXAMINATIONS.—During the course of the year 589 specimens were examined in the Council's laboratories for the presence of tubercle bacilli. The following table shows the source from which these specimens were obtained :—

Tuberculosis Dispensary.		Specimens from Residential Institutions.				General Practitioners.	
		Corporation Hospital.		Infirmary Institution.			
Pos.	Neg.	Pos.	Neg.	Pos.	Neg.	Pos.	Neg.
20	111	147	175	—	3	12	121

ARTIFICIAL PNEUMOTHORAX CLINIC.—During 1940 patients made a total of 701 attendances at this Clinic as compared with 495 in 1939.

X-RAY WORK.—During 1940, 2,787 cases were X-rayed and reported upon, as compared with 2,254 in the previous year.

The following table shews an analysis of the work done in this Department :—

	Adult Males.	Adult Females.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Screening :—					
Pulmonary	980	998	61	73	2112
Films :—					
Pulmonary	409	229	12	25	675
Totals	1389	1227	73	98	2787

CORPORATION HOSPITAL.

The accommodation at the sanatorium remains as in the past five years.

ORTHOPÆDICS.—These cases are being cared for by Mr. R. Guy Pulvertaft. On discharge from the sanatorium they attend the out-patient department at the Grimsby and District Hospital. Patients are supplied with surgical appliances under the Corporation scheme, and also come under the care of the local Cripples Guild, through Miss Haig, organiser. This organiser has also visited the hospital regularly at weekly intervals to give instruction in occupational therapy to the crippled adults and children.

The following tables give particulars of admissions, discharges, etc., of persons treated at the Grimsby Corporation Hospital :—

		1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.
<i>Admissions :—</i>	(a) Definite cases	167	146	140	112	125	116
	(b) Observation cases	33	39	43	30	30	29
	Total admissions	200	185	183	142	155	145
<i>Discharges :—</i>	(a) Definite cases	144	125	100	88	96	88
	(b) Observation cases	44	29	34	39	21	29
	Total discharges	188	154	134	127	117	117
<i>Deaths :—</i>	(a) Definite cases	19	26	32	31	33	37
	(b) Observation cases	1	—	6	1	4	2
	Total deaths	20	26	38	32	37	39

The following cases have been admitted during recent years on behalf of outside authorities —

		1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.
Adult Males	.. ..	26	39	39	32	22	62
Adult Females	.. ..	3	—	2	1	1	4
Children	.. ..	1	4	1	2	5	2
Total admitted	.. ..	30	43	42	35	28	68

The total number of cases admitted to the Tuberculosis Section of this Hospital during 1940 was 213, as compared with 183 in 1939.

Grimsby cases.				Outside cases.	
	<i>Patient days.</i>	<i>Bed case days.</i>		<i>Patient days.</i>	<i>Bed case days.</i>
1933 ..	23,795	13,901	5,163	2,911	
	(Average daily number cases whole institution			..	80)
1934 ..	29,412	20,031	4,116	2,073	
	(Average daily number cases whole institution			..	92)
1935 ..	29,388	19,790	5,825	3,750	
	(Average daily number cases whole institution			..	96)
1936 ..	30,320	18,921	6,220	3,823	
	(Average daily number cases whole institution			..	99·8)
1937 ..	29,953	21,117	6,481	4,310	
	(Average daily number cases whole institution			..	99·8)
1938 ..	31,466	22,113	5,974	4,244	
	(Average daily number cases whole institution			..	102·1)
1939 ..	28,645	21,143	6,203	4,065	
	(Average daily number cases whole institution			..	94·5)
1940 ..	25,564	17,193	8,318	6,009	
	(Average daily number cases whole institution			..	91·1)

Care Committee.—The Tuberculosis Care Committee was appointed in this County Borough in 1925, and its work has functioned with marked success since.

A sum of £5 per 1,000 of the population per annum in accordance with the Local Government Act, and set out in the explanatory Circular 1072, is available for the use of the Committee and this amounts to £470 per annum. In addition to this official grant the Committee has also a Special Fund, which assists in the provision of extra nourishment, dental treatment, clothing and footwear, bedsteads and bedding, and grants to patients receiving occupational therapy. The Special Fund is kept in a solvent condition by donations and efforts made by the Committee itself through dances, street collections, etc.

Tuberculosis Regulations, 1925.—No action was taken during 1939 relating to persons suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis employed in the milk trade.

Public Health Act, 1936.—No action was taken under Section 172 of this Act relating to the compulsory removal to hospital of persons suffering from tuberculosis.

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1930.

Summary of Notifications during the period from the 1st January, 1940, to the 31st December, 1940, in the area of the Grimsby County Borough.

Formal Notifications.														
AGE PERIODS		Number of Primary Notifications of new cases of tuberculosis											Total Notifications.	
		0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 and upwards		Total (all ages)
Pulmonary Males ..		—	—	—	1	4	9	15	7	9	3	1	49	53
“ Females ..		—	—	1	2	16	7	7	9	1	3	—	46	48
Non-pulmonary Males ..		1	1	1	—	2	2	1	2	—	—	—	10	11
“ “ Females		—	2	1	—	5	—	3	—	—	—	—	11	11

SUPPLEMENTAL RETURN.

New Cases of Tuberculosis coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health during the above-mentioned period, otherwise than by formal notification.

AGE PERIODS		0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 and upwards	Total Cases
Pulmonary Males ...		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
“ Females ...		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-pulmonary Males ...		—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
“ “ Females		—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	3

The sources of information from which the above-mentioned were obtained are as follows:—Local Registrar (1 pulmonary and 4 non-pulmonary), Registrar General (1 non-pulmonary) and 1 posthumous notification for a pulmonary case.

TABLE T. 2.
TABLE SHOWING THE ANNUAL DEATH RATE FROM TUBERCULAR DISEASES IN GRIMSBY AS COMPARED
WITH ENGLAND AND WALES AS A WHOLE SINCE 1912.

Year.	Population.	Tuberculosis (Pulmonary).			Tuberculosis (all forms).		
		GRIMSBY.		England and Wales.	GRIMSBY.		England and Wales.
		No. of deaths.	Rate per thousand of population.	Rate per thousand of population.	No. of deaths.	Rate per thousand of population.	Rate per thousand of population.
1912	76,180	55	.72	1.02	80	1.05	1.37
1913	77,420	59	.73	.99	92	1.18	1.35
1914	78,670	68	.86	1.02	96	1.22	1.36
1915	72,130	75	1.03	1.14	113	1.56	1.51
1916	72,930	87	1.19	1.15	130	1.78	1.52
1917	72,930	77	1.05	1.21	105	1.43	1.60
1918	72,930	88	1.20	1.30	115	1.57	1.67
1919	79,290	74	.93	1.00	92	1.16	1.28
1920	81,950	86	1.04	.87	122	1.48	1.13
1921	82,330	87	1.05	.88	121	1.46	1.13
1922	83,600	89	1.06	.89	117	1.39	1.12
1923	84,650	82	.96	.84	102	1.24	1.06
1924	85,620	83	.97	.84	99	1.16	1.06
1925	86,810	77	.91	.83	98	1.21	1.04
1926	87,190	92	1.04	.77	127	1.43	0.96
1927	88,340	86	.97	.74	105	1.19	0.95
1928	90,270	72	.79	.75	102	1.12	0.92
1929	91,440	96	1.05	.79	115	1.25	0.95
1930	91,440	85	.93	.73	109	1.19	0.89
1931	92,280	85	.92	.74	108	1.16	0.89
1932	92,250	81	.87	.68	106	1.14	0.84
1933	93,090	71	.76	.69	89	.95	0.83
1934	93,700	58	.62	.63	72	.77	0.76
1935	93,900	61	.65	.60	74	.78	0.71
1936	93,690	49	.52	.58	64	.68	0.68
1937	92,760	53	.57	.58	63	.67	0.69
1938	92,320	61	.66	.53	69	.74	0.63
1939	92,230	57	.62	.53	66	.72	0.63
1940	82,560	64	.78	.59	76	.92	0.70

TABLE T. 3.

TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Supplemental Annual Return shewing in summary form (a) the condition at the end of 1940 of all patients remaining on the Dispensary Register; and (b) the reasons for the removal of all cases written off the Register. The Table is arranged according to the years in which the patients were first entered on the Dispensary Register as definite cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, and their classification at that time.

Condition at the time of the last record made during the year to which the Return relates.			Previous to 1930				1930				1931				1932				1933				1934				1935				1936				1937				1938				1939				1940															
			Class T.B. minus		Class T.B. plus		Class T.B. minus	Class T.B. plus		Class T.B. minus	Class T.B. plus		Class T.B. minus	Class T.B. plus		Class T.B. minus	Class T.B. plus		Class T.B. minus	Class T.B. plus		Class T.B. minus	Class T.B. plus		Class T.B. minus	Class T.B. plus		Class T.B. minus	Class T.B. plus		Class T.B. minus	Class T.B. plus		Class T.B. minus	Class T.B. plus		Class T.B. minus	Class T.B. plus		Class T.B. minus	Class T.B. plus		Class T.B. minus	Class T.B. plus		Class T.B. minus	Class T.B. plus		Class T.B. minus	Class T.B. plus												
			Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total (Class T.B. plus)		Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total (Class T.B. plus)	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total (Class T.B. plus)	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total (Class T.B. plus)	Group 1	Group 2		Group 3	Total (Class T.B. plus)	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total (Class T.B. plus)	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total (Class T.B. plus)	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total (Class T.B. plus)		Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total (Class T.B. plus)	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total (Class T.B. plus)																	
(a) Remaining on Dispensary Register on 31st December.	Disease Arrested	Adults M.	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	2	2	—	4	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	1	—	4	4	1	—	5	1	5	5	—	10	7	8	3	—	11	8	4	7	—	11	4	—	8	1	—	9	—	—	—	—							
		Children F.	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	4	—	—	—	8	6	2	—	8	4	4	—	8	6	3	2	—	5	6	6	1	—	7	11	2	1	—	3	—	—	—	—										
	Disease not Arrested	Adults M.	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	1	—	3	1	1	—	2	3	1	2	—	3	1	2	3	1	6	1	4	7	—	11	22	3	—	1	4										
		Children F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	1	—	2	—	1	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—											
(b) Not on Dispensary Register and reasons for removal therefrom.	Condition not ascertained during the year		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—										
	Total on Dispensary Register at 31st Dec.		—	1	5	6	1	—	2	—	2	—	3	2	—	5	1	2	3	—	5	—	1	6	—	7	18	10	4	—	14	11	4	8	—	12	15	11	11	—	22	20	15	8	—	23	21	12	12	1	25	20	7	20	2	29	39	5	5	1	11	
	Discharged as Recovered	Adults M.	52	5	4	9	3	2	—	—	2	5	3	1	—	4	2	3	1	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							
		Children F.	26	1	2	3	5	—	1	—	1	1	1	1	—	1	7	—	1	—	1	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							
(b) Not on Dispensary Register and reasons for removal therefrom.	Lost sight of, or otherwise removed from Dispensary Register		364	21	32	8	61	105	8	3	—	11	109	7	5	2	14	129	2	1	1	4	146	3	5	3	11	277	2	12	—	14	328	5	6	—	11	286	3	6	—	9	493	4	6	—	10	379	1	4	1	6	430	—	2	—	2	262	1	—	—	1
	Dead	Adults M.	26	15	40	66	121	2	1	3	12	16	6	3	10	27	40	3	3	7	16	26	2	9	9	19	37	9	1	10	10	21	5	3	9	10	22	10	—	11	10	21	3	1	8	14	23	3	3	3	12	18	3	—	4	12	16	8	8			
		Children F.	16	4	46	50	100	—	4	7	14	25	1	3	10	18	31	7	3	18	13	34	3	3	9	9	21	4	2	7	11	20	3	3	11	8	22	2	1	6	5	12	2	—	10	7	17	2	1	3	7	11	5	—	—	—	5	5				
	Total written off Dispensary Register		506	46	126	127	299	116	15	15	28	58	123	17	27	47	91	148	12	28	30	70	160	17	23	33	73	301	7	30	21	58	344	12	26	18	56	299	4	23	15	42	498	5	24	24	53	386	5	10	21	36	436	2	8	19	29	272	1	—	13	14
GRAND TOTALS			506	47	131	127	305	117	15	17	28	60	123	20	29	47	96	149	14	31	30	75	160	18	29	33	80	319	17	34	21	72	355	16	34	18	68	314	15	34	15	64	518	20	32	24	76	407	17	22	22	61	456	9	28	21	58	311	6	5	14	25

NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Supplementary Annual Return showing in summary form (a) the condition at the end of 1940 of all patients remaining on the Dispensary Register; and (b) the reasons for the removal of all cases written off the Register.

[illegible]

Venereal Diseases.—The treatment of these diseases was continued at the clinic at 38 Queen Street. The following is a summary of the outstanding figures for the year :—

	1940.	Average for 3 previous years.
Early Syphilis	57	34
Late Syphilis	53	63
Congenital Syphilis	16	19
Gonorrhœa	306	232
Non-Venereal Diseases	295	198
Attendances	7877	14009
Defaulters	130	146

Of the above there were 274 Services cases who made 1,661 attendances during the year. These were largely Royal Navy personnel, who, in the case of gonorrhœa, received all treatment at the clinic.

In cases of syphilis in the contagious stages, treatment was commenced here, and the patients referred back to the Royal Naval Sick Quarters for hospitalisation.

The Army and the Royal Air Force began to send in treated cases for surveillance toward the latter end of the year.

Due to the attendance of so many Service cases it was found necessary to hold an extra clinic session each morning to deal with R.N. cases, while Army and R.A.F. patients had of necessity (owing to transport difficulties) to attend at irregular hours.

Duplication of Services and clinic medical records entailed much extra clerical work.

There was no increase in the defaulter rate.* The practice of writing to male defaulters remains in abeyance during the war.

The V.D. Nursing Sister has done excellent service in "follow up" work in the case of women and children who shewed signs of slackness in attending her department.

The arrangements for payment of travelling expenses to enable patients to attend from outlying districts in the Lindsey Area are still very unsatisfactory. Several such patients have attended irregularly, or ceased to attend, because they claim to be unable to pay the necessary bus or rail fares.

In view of the high defaulter rate in patients from the Ante-Natal Clinic at Hope Street who were referred to this clinic for anti-syphilitic treatment, it was decided in July to run a V.D. session every Friday at Hope Street concurrently with the ante-natal session. During these sessions 20 patients were seen and treated, and the defaulter rate became negligible.

The number of serum tests and microscopical examinations carried out in the Venereal Diseases Laboratory totalled 8,658, of which 3,526 related to Grimsby patients. This is a reduction of 556 compared with the previous year, and is partly accounted for by difficulty in obtaining culture media for the growth of gonococci, owing to enemy action at source of supply, and there was also a period of difficulty in obtaining gonococcal antigen for Gonococcal Complement Fixation Tests. There was a slight increase in the number of Wasserman Tests performed.

The standard of efficiency in the V.D. Clinic and V.D. Laboratory has been well maintained, despite some difficulties in obtaining various medical and laboratory supplies.

SECTION G.—PORT HEALTH SERVICE.

The general description of the Port is still similar to that contained in the Annual Report for 1933.

Amount of Shipping entering the Port during the year.

Number inspected by the Medical Officer of Health	6
Number inspected by the Health Inspector	1,094
Number reported to be defective	180
Number of vessels on which defects were remedied	134
Number of vessels reported as having or having had during voyage infectious disease on board	—

Admiralty Vessels.

Number of vessels inspected and re-inspected	290
Number of vessels fumigated	58
Number of vessels sprayed	1

Canal Boats Act.—During the year 37 canal boats were inspected and no case of infectious disease occurred on any of them. Infringements of the Act dealt with were :—

Marks and number to be painted ..	3	Inefficient ventilation ..	1
Vessels without certificates ..	9	Infringement of Regulations ..	1
No marks and numbers	9	Unregistered cabin used for habitation	1
Unregistered boats	5	Cabin to be painted	1
Cabin unfit for habitation	2	Certificate not identifying boat with owner	1
Defective stoves	1		
No water vessel	1		

Water Supply.—The remarks appertaining to the water supply of the Port are similar to those made in the Annual Report of 1938.

Port Sanitary Regulations, 1933.—The information under these Regulations is as described in the Annual Report for 1934, except in regard to paragraph 10 relating to venereal diseases.

The following cases of infectious sickness were landed from vessels during the year :—

	Passengers.	Crew.	Number of Vessels concerned.
Influenza	—	7	3
Scarlet Fever	—	1	1

There were no cases of infectious sickness occurring on vessels during the voyage and disposed of prior to arrival.

No cases of plague, yellow fever, cholera, small-pox or typhus occurred, nor were any plague infected rats discovered.

During the year a total of 222 attendances were made by 65 foreign seamen at the Grimsby Venereal Diseases Clinic. Of this number 19 were found to be suffering from syphilis, 31 from gonorrhœa, 1 from Chancroid, and 14 were found not to be suffering from venereal disease.

Measures against Rodents.—The number of rats destroyed during the year were as follows :—

	On Vessels.	In Docks, Quays, Wharves and Warehouses.
No. of rats destroyed	503	2922
do. examined	30	10
do. found to be infected with plague ..	—	—

14 black rats and 26 brown rats were sent for examination, and the report of the Analyst certified these rodents to be free from B. Pestis or other diseases.

240 traps were set by the Rat Searcher on 60 vessels, and 102 rats were caught, the balance of 253 rats being from fishing vessels, making a total of 355 rats destroyed.

It was not found necessary to take any measures of rat destruction on plague "infected" or "suspected" vessels, or vessels from plague infected ports arriving in the port.

A total of 27 Deratisation Exemption Certificates were issued, and it was not found necessary to fumigate any vessel under the International Sanitary Convention.

Hygiene of Crews' Spaces.—The classification of nuisances on vessels is shewn hereunder :—

Number of vessels inspected during the year	1094
Defects of original construction	7
Structural defects through wear and tear	84
Dirt, vermin, and other conditions prejudicial to health ..	164

Sanitary improvements effected were :—

STEAMERS.

Port frames repaired	10	Tanks cleaned or repaired	28
Doors repaired	14	Ventilation improved	2
Dirty quarters cleansed	52	Wash houses cleansed	25
Dirty bunks cleansed	240	Wash houses painted	21
Dirty food lockers cleansed	142	Portlights repaired	4
Dirty galleys, etc. cleansed	12	Food lockers repaired	6
Decks repaired	6	Clothes lockers provided	14
Skylights repaired	1	Galley stove provided	1
Bulkheads repaired	3	Food lockers provided	12
Bunks repaired	4	Lighting improved	3
Clothes lockers repaired	2	Heating arrangement provided ..	1
Stoves repaired	5	New bulkheads fitted	4
W.c.'s repaired	59	New bunks fitted	5
W.c. basins renewed	6	New tables provided	3
W.c. soil pipes repaired	1	New wash houses provided	1
W.c.'s painted	37	New ports (complete)	4
W.c. seats repaired	3	New doors provided	3
W.c. flush pipes repaired	3	New seats provided	6
Verminous quarters sprayed	6	New wash hand basins provided ..	2
Verminous quarters fumigated	16	Dirty beds destroyed	31
Side plates repaired	15	Galley sink and waste pipe ..	1
Hawse pipes repaired	3	repaired	1
Scupper pipes repaired	2	New flushing tank and con- ..	1
Quarters painted wholly or in	26	nection provided	1

TRAWLERS.

Dirty quarters cleansed ..	94	Bunks repaired and renewed ..	62
Dirty seat lockers cleansed ..	81	Seats repaired	6
Dirty food lockers cleansed ..	99	Food lockers repaired ..	32
Dirty galleys, etc. cleansed ..	46	W.c.'s cleansed	15
Dirty beds destroyed	184	W.c.'s painted	15
Dirty bunks cleansed	495	Decklights repaired or renewed	4
Verminous quarters fumigated	84	Food lockers renewed ..	5
Verminous quarters sprayed	7	Stoves repaired or renewed	28
Quarters painted wholly or in		W.c. basins renewed ..	1
part	94	New tables provided ..	2
Tanks cleaned	33	Floors repaired or renewed ..	5
Ventilation improved ..	4	Doors repaired	9
Lighting improved	1	Seat lockers renewed ..	6
Decks repaired or renewed ..	46	Heating arrangement provided	1
Side plates repaired	24	New food lockers provided ..	1
Port frames repaired	16	Dirty transon lockers cleansed	18
Port lights repaired	22	Hawse pipes repaired ..	3
Skylights repaired	4	Clothes lockers repaired ..	1
Bulkheads repaired	37	W.c. seats repaired	2
Lining or sheathing renewed ..	65		

Crews' Quarters.—The remarks appertaining to the condition of crews' accommodation are similar to those made in the Annual Report for 1938.

Food Inspection.—Action taken under the Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations, 1937 :—

Nature of Article.	Weight.				Why Condemned	Whether Seized or Forfeited	How Disposed of.
	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Stns.			
<i>Quantities of Fish condemned :—</i>							
(1) Fish Market ..	237	9	1	1½	Decomposed	Forfeited	Sent to the Meal Works
Salting purposes only :—	84	3	1		"	"	
(2) Ex Rail ..	8	17	—	13 lb.	"	"	"
(3) Fish Curing Houses ..	2	8	—	1½	"	"	"
(4) Ex Patrol Vessel :—							To Destructor
	Mutton		31 lbs.		"	"	
	Liver		5 lbs.		"	"	
	Plums		20 lbs.		"	"	
	Bread		40 loaves		"	"	
	Rhubarb		12 bundles.		"	"	
	Chickens		1 crate		"	"	
(5) Ex Motor Vessel :—							Animal Feeding
	Rolled Oats		107 bags.		"	"	

The following samples were submitted to the Analyst for examination under the Public Health (Preservatives, etc. in Food) Regulations, 1925—1939 :—

Nature of sample.	Result of examination.
Fruit Pulp	Free from Preservatives.
Cod Fillets (small box)	Yielded evidence of incipient decomposition.
Cod Fillets (large box)	Evidence of advanced stage of decomposition.
Wood Wool	Free from Preservatives.
Canadian flat fish fillets	Free from decomposition.
Eels	Nos. 1, 2, 4, free from sewage contamination.
	No. 3 contaminated, B.Coli. positive.
Eels	Four Eels free from sewage contamination, also free from B.Coli.

There are no shell-fish beds in the area of the Port Health Authority. Oysters marketed in this district are derived from layings at Hunstanton and Brightlingsea.

District.—I am indebted to Mr. A. Martin, Chief Port Health Inspector, for details of the sanitary work carried out in the port district. 1,402 inspections and re-inspections have been made regarding defects and nuisances, 189 letters and informal notices have been served on owners or occupiers, and the undermentioned sanitary improvements were effected during the year :—

GENERAL.

Defective roofs repaired ..	7	Dirty stores cleansed ..	8
Under floor ventilation repaired	1	Yards cleansed	2
Dirty walls limewashed ..	29	New doorsteps provided ..	1
Dirty stairways cleansed ..	4	Offices repainted	1
Accumulation of rubbish removed	10	New doors fitted	2
Accumulation of foul offal removed	16	Wash basins provided ..	1
Dirty mess rooms cleansed ..	3	Oil leakage into fish house rectified	1
Ventilation improved ..	1	New concrete floor laid ..	1
Dirty walls cleansed ..	2	Fire escapes provided ..	2

DRAINAGE.

Rain water pipes renewed ..	2	Choked drains cleared ..	13
New drains laid	4	Gutters renewed	2
Gullies cleared	17	Drain reconstructed and inspection chamber installed	1
New cover to inspection chamber	1	Choked eavespout cleared ..	1
Waste pipes cleared	1		

WATER CLOSETS.

W.c.s cleared and cleansed	14	New flushing handles provided	1
W.c.s repaired	13	Defective flushing cisterns repaired	3
W.c.s limewashed	15	New flushing cisterns fitted ..	6
W.c. seats renewed	5	Defective soil pipes renewed ..	1
Cisterns renewed	2	Dirty urinals cleansed ..	4
New W.c.s fitted	8		

Fish Market.—The report referring to the fish market, fish market facilities, and offensive trades, is the same as that submitted in 1938. Work carried out including the following :—Fish merchants' stands cleansed 386 ; fish merchants' utensils cleansed 423 ; fish merchants' ice bins cleansed 409 ; fish merchants' new ice bins 2 ; and fish curers' kits cleansed (lots) 365.

Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919.—553 inspections and re-inspections were made, and 2,922 rats—730 black and 2,192 brown—were caught on premises.

A regular system of examination is carried out in stores, warehouses, etc., and if rats or traces of rats are found in any building, orders are at once given for their clearance either by traps, poison or fumigation. Leaflets are distributed pointing out the obligations under the Act, also the penalties for non-compliance.

Parrots (Prohibition of Import) Regulations, 1930.—No notices were issued during the year.

Shops Acts, 1912-1934.—Periodical inspections were carried out under the above Acts.

Factories Act, 1937.—These premises are kept under constant supervision. A total of 1,203 inspections were made under this Act, and 11 written notices were served on occupiers. Defects found numbered 29, and of these 19 had been remedied at the end of the year. It was not necessary to institute any proceedings.

SECTION H.—SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE.

GRIMSBY EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

Report of the School Medical Officer FOR THE YEAR 1940.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE EDUCATION
COMMITTEE.

I beg to present the annual report of the School Medical Officer for 1940.

The war has naturally overshadowed every activity in the Education Service, and it is a tribute to the morale both of parents and children that the Education Service has been able to function so steadily throughout the year. Though Grimsby has not suffered the intensive raids of other towns there has been a sufficiency of alarms and other dislocations of normal life to upset seriously the health, both mental and physical, of our children. In effect, however, it is quite plain that the children can stand up to the exigencies of the critical times we live in and can adapt themselves to the alterations necessitated by war conditions in a most satisfactory manner, so that it can be stated confidently that up to the present the school population has in no way suffered through the war itself.

Conditions in the schools have been practically normal since Easter, and the routine medical inspections have been carried on as usual. Nutritional surveys shewed if anything an improvement in the condition of the children, and the figures at the end of the paragraph on Nutrition in the report are interesting as an index of the economic state of the people. We cannot, however, expect this to go on should there be an absolute shortage of essential foods.

Skin diseases.—There has been an increase in this branch of children's troubles, and it is probable that it can be laid at the door of the enemy through nights spent in shelters and attendance at school without having had the normal change of clothing. A cleansing centre is certainly required in Grimsby, but this can only function properly

along with energetic action on the part of the Sanitary Authority in disinfesting and disinfecting houses where scabies and other vermin are known to be found.

The milk supply has varied in amount from time to time, but here again we should be thankful that the supply has been as plentiful as it has.

The treatment of feeble minded children in the form of special classes still awaits attention. The establishment of special classes for this group is most desirable both in the interests of the feeble minded as well as the normal together with their teachers whose work must be hampered in endeavouring to cope with children who should be segregated for educational purposes.

I should like to thank the Chairman and members of the School Medical Services Sub-Committee, the Director of Education and officials and teachers for their interest, co-operation and support throughout the year. I should also particularly like to thank Dr. W. G. Southey, who has in effect completed this report, for his sustained interest and keenness and great help to me.

J. M. VINE,

Acting School Medical Officer.

Public Health Department,

St. James' House, Bargate, Grimsby.
April, 1941.

GRIMSBY EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

Chairman—ALDERMAN J. H. CURRY, O.B.E., J.P.

Deputy-Chairman—ALDERMAN I. ABRAHAM, J.P.

DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION—

DR. J. STUART HAWNT, M.Sc.

SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICES SUB-COMMITTEE.

Chairman—COUNCILLOR C. CANNING.

Deputy-Chairman—COUNCILLOR J. KEAY.

THE MAYOR, COUNCILLOR C. H. WILKINSON, O.B.E., J.P.

Alderman	J. H. CURRY, J.P.	Councillor	Mrs. M. LARMOUR.
"	I. ABRAHAM, J.P.	"	W. ROBERTS.
Councillor	M. BLOOM.	"	W. H. WINDLEY.
"	J. H. CARR.	Mr.	A. COLLINSON.
"	G. ATKINSON.	Mrs.	D. KNOTT.
"	H. D. MITCHELL.	Mrs.	F. SNOWDEN.
	Mr. H. W. SHECKELL.		

STAFF OF SCHOOL MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH AND SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER—
JAMES A. KERR, B.Sc., M.D., D.P.H. (With H.M. Forces).

ACTING MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH—
J. MILLER VINE, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

ASSISTANT SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICERS—
W. G. SOUTHEY, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.
Miss R. HALPERIN, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

SENIOR DENTAL OFFICER—
LEONARD N. ALLEY, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.).

DENTAL OFFICERS—
C. F. SALT, L.D.S.
Miss H. M. STUART, L.D.S., Q.U. (Bel.)

SCHOOL NURSES—
Miss F. S. HIGLEY, *Superintendent*. NURSES E. RANDS,
J. UPTON, H. BRYAN, A. ABBEY, E. WOULD, S. CHAPMAN.

DENTAL ATTENDANTS—
Miss R. HENFREY, Miss A. M. ROBERTS, Miss M. McNAMARA.

OFFICE CLERKS—
Miss J. COOKE, Miss M. GREEN.

MENTAL WELFARE VISITOR—
Miss E. M. WOULD

The number of children on the register on the 1st April, 1940, was 11,036. Since the war began there have been evacuated 2,043 children, of which approximately 700 still remain away from Grimsby.

Changes in Medical Services brought about by the war.

(a) No changes attributable to the war occurred in the medical, dental and nursing staffs, and no member was transferred to reception areas.

Mrs. Bryan returned to duty on April 6th after six months absence in Birmingham, training as a health visitor.

Mrs. Chapman and Mrs. Would continued throughout the year in temporary employment by the Education Authority.

Any A.R.P. duties on which members of the staff were employed, were performed in their spare time.

(b) The operations of the school health services were not restricted by the use of the school clinic or other premises for civil defence or other war purposes.

(c) No provision for shelter has been made on the clinic premises; but there are several public shelters within two minutes walk. On the occasions when an "alert" was sounded while a clinic was in session, the premises were immediately cleared, children with parents being directed to the nearest public shelter, and children without parents conducted thither by one of the members of the staff.

(d) Early in the year, part time education for all departments was resumed in all schools in the town, those in the evacuation area as well as those in the neutral area—so that it was possible to arrange for the resumption of routine medical inspections of all three age groups—entrants, second age group and leavers. A greater number of entrants proportionately to the other groups required examination due to the fact that so many had missed their examination in 1939.

(e) Nutritional surveys were conducted in every school at least once during the year.

(f) The provision of free meals, liquid and solid, continued fairly satisfactorily throughout the year, although on occasions, especially towards the latter end of the year, a full distribution of milk was not possible owing to shortage of supplies. Preference was always given on such occasions to children who were eligible for the free supply.

Part played by Staff in Evacuation arrangements.

(g) A very carefully planned evacuation to Gainsborough and the surrounding district took place on the 6th and 7th July.

During the preceding fortnight, the medical officers and all available nurses were mobilised for a complete examination and classification of all children registered for the evacuation. Children found to be verminous or suffering from skin disorders were treated intensively during the fortnight either at the School Clinic or on school premises, so that it was possible on the days of departure to certify every child as clean and free from infectious disease, and to segregate such as would require hostel treatment or observation upon arrival at their destination. Some 900 children were evacuated on this occasion.

From June 25th to 29th, some 600 children who had been registered for overseas evacuation received a very complete medical examination to comply with instructions received from the London headquarters for such evacuation. For this purpose it was found necessary to augment the staff of the school medical service by medical officers and health visitors loaned by the Public Health Department.

A BRIEF SURVEY OF THE YEAR'S WORK.

(a) **Nutrition.** The average nutrition of school children was maintained at a satisfactory level throughout the year.

The accompanying table will show at a glance how routine medically inspected children were classified in regard to nutrition and how this classification compares with that of the three preceding years.

Year	No. examined	"A"		" B "		" C "		" D "	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1940	3430	538	15·68	2492	72·65	396	11·56	4	0·11
1939	2674	429	16·04	1837	68·71	402	15·03	6	0·22
	(to end of July								
1938	3750	645	17·20	2623	69·95	476	12·69	6	0·16
1937	4210	833	19·80	2917	69·30	452	10·70	8	0·20

The percentage of children showing " B " (average) and " D " (bad) nutrition shows no appreciable change during the last four years. There is quite a definite reduction in the percentage of " C " (slightly subnormal) compared with that of 1939, which may be a reflection of increased employment due to war-time conditions during the last twelve months.

Nutritional surveys were made in all the schools in the town at least once during the year, and in the following schools serving the poorer areas more than once:—Strand Street, Victoria Street, Harold Street, Weelsby Street, Hilda Street, Little Coates, Holme Hill and St. Mary's.

Arising from these surveys, from routine and special inspections, and from reports from school teachers and nurses, 463 children were recommended for free milk, 13 children for free dinners and 161 children for milk as well as dinners.

At the end of the year 660 children were receiving free milk, none were receiving dinners alone and 148 were receiving milk as well as dinners, comparing with 214, 283 and 109, the respective figures at the close of 1939.

(b) **Uncleanliness.** The total of inspections of school children during 1940 was 42,206, to effect which the nurses paid an average of 28.2 visits per school. The number found to be unclean was 1,975. At school medical inspections 318 children out of a total of 3,430 examined showed signs of louse infestation. Relatively few of these cases were bad. The majority were only slight infestations, showing that the parents had been trying.

(c) **Diseases of the Skin.** The incidence of scabies and of all skin diseases found at routine medical inspections during the last six years is shown in the accompanying table.

	ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTION. Incidence per 1,000 inspections.					
	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
All skin diseases ..	13.9	10.1	4.9	3.4	11.3	8.1
Scabies	1.5	0.9	1.4	1.06	5.5	3.2

A further table shows the number of cases of the chief infectious skin diseases seen by the medical officer and treated at the School Clinic during the same six years.

Disease.	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
Ringworm (Scalp)	19	7	7	4	4	nil
Ringworm (Body)	4	16	10	6	3	1
Scabies	66	60	52	78	144	251
Impetigo	57	101	47	29	45	49

The great increase in the number of cases of scabies treated will be noted, although there was a slight decrease in the incidence of this disease at routine school medical inspection, no doubt due to increased vigilance on the part of teachers and nurses.

(d) **Minor Ailments Clinic.** The figures for attendance at the School Clinic during 1940 were as follows :—

Total attendances 19,129

as compared with 16,458 in 1939.

There were 2077 special inspections, i.e., cases seen by the medical officer, while 1,123 cases were not seen by the medical officer but dealt with by one or other of the nurses in attendance. Reinspections at the Clinic totalled 5,923.

It will be seen from these figures that the Clinic functioned up to capacity throughout the year and there was no falling off in attendance either at the ordinary morning clinics or at any of the special clinics as a result of the war.

To comply with instructions from the Education Authority, the Clinic was cleared immediately of children and parents (who were directed to the nearest public air-raid shelter) on the rare occasions when an "alert" happened to be sounded while a clinic was in session. Otherwise there was no interference with normal functioning and the Clinic remained open throughout the year except for a week at Easter, a week in August for cleansing purposes, and a week at Christmas.

(e) **Defects of Vision and Diseases of the Eye.** Refraction clinics were held every Tuesday afternoon as in previous years.

339 children (of whom 229 were new cases) had refraction carried out and 255 obtained glasses under the Authority's scheme.

Dr. W. Gordon Davidson, the consulting ophthalmologist to the Authority, held clinics on Thursday afternoons at which a further 172 children (of whom 56 were new cases) had refraction, 165 had glasses prescribed, and 131 children obtained glasses. 15 cases of eye disease (apart from squints, etc.) were referred to him from the School Clinic during the year.

Dr. Davidson reports :—"During the past year there have been no Orthoptic Clinics held owing to circumstances caused by the war, but it is hoped to commence these clinics as soon as possible."

Of the total number of spectacles provided through the clinic (386), 146 were supplied free and 54 at half cost.

(f) **Nose and Throat Defects.** The number of cases found at routine and special inspections to require treatment was 280. These were classified as follows :—

Chronic tonsillitis	18
Adenoids only	7
Chronic tonsillitis and adenoids ..	44
Other conditions	211

Operative treatment was provided for 39 cases at the Grimsby and District Hospital under the Authority's scheme ; and for a further 3 cases at other institutions, a total of 42 cases.

The Nasal Hygiene Clinic was held daily throughout the year under the supervision of the senior clinic nurse (Nurse Abbey) and successful results were obtained in all types of cases showing catarrhal conditions of nose and throat. The big reduction in operative treatment compared with previous years can be partly accounted for by the success obtained by nasal hygiene, especially in the case of younger children.

The number of children treated was 187, and the total of attendances was 3,473.

(g) **Ear Diseases and Defects of Hearing.** In addition to the cases mentioned above, a further 77 children were treated at the Nasal Hygiene Clinic for otorrhœa and chronic otitis media, making a total attendance of 1,508.

(h) **Orthopædic Defects.** The orthopædic scheme continues to perform its useful work and clinics are held at the Grimsby and District Hospital where operative work is also carried out. In-patients are transferred to Weelsby Old Hall for recovery and the standard of treatment remains very high throughout the whole scheme. Long term cases are transferred to Harlow Wood Hospital where they receive the benefits of educational training along with their treatment.

During the year 49 patients attended at the out-patient department of the Grimsby and District Hospital, of which 10 were admitted for operative treatment. This is a marked decline from the previous year, when we were still dealing with the aftermath of the poliomyelitis outbreak of 1938.

Miss M. Haig, of the Central Council for the Care of Cripples, carried out most useful work during the year, and we cannot speak too highly of the patience and care she exercised in her somewhat discouraging task. The lack of responsibility shewn by some parents in regard to doing their best for their children and the necessity for constantly urging them to keep their appointments with the Orthopædic Surgeon is something which has to be seen to be believed, and it is here that Miss Haig's tact and personality were of such great value.

(i) **Heart Disease and Rheumatism.** A fortnightly clinic was held by Dr. J. W. Brown, the consultant physician for these diseases to the Authority.

66 cases, of which 18 were new, made a total of 136 attendances.

(j) **Dental Defects.** See report of Senior Dental Officer,

(k) **Blind, Deaf, Defective and Epileptic Children.**

The following children were dealt with during the year :—

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of Birth</i>	<i>Institution.</i>
Griffin, Edward	5 11 26	Yorkshire Deaf Institution.
Bennett, Olive	14 3 27	Harlow Wood Hospital.
Goodfellow, Irene	21 5 28	„ „ „
Billings, Teresa		„ „ „
Moody, Kathleen	22 10 27	„ „ „
Leaning, Grace	16 6 32	Allerton Priory, Liverpool (M.D.).
Piper, Kathleen	24 10 31	Allerton Priory, Liverpool (M.D.).
Dayton, Derrick	17 2 28	Monyhull Residential School (M.D.).
Page, Terence	1 10 30	Monyhull Residential School (M.D.).
Rawson, Derrick	11 11 26	Monghull Residential School (M.D.).
Carter, Arthur G.	20 5 29	Shaftesbury Home for Crippled Boys, St. Helens, Hastings.

In addition the following children were in special schools or institutions :—

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of Birth..</i>	<i>Institution.</i>
Alcock, Edwin	22 10 24	Yorkshire Deaf Institution.
Critten, Rheta	13 10 27	„ „ „
Friskney, Kenneth R.	5 7 34	„ „ „
Hardy, Bernard	5 10 27	„ „ „
Cole, Janet	16 10 33	Sunshine Home, Southport.
Ingham, Katherine	11 8 32	„ „ „
Linford, William	23 2 23	Birmingham Royal Institution.
Thomasen, Fred	22 5 26	Royal Blind School, Sheffield.
Bennett, Gordon		Harlow Wood Hospital.
Brown, Elsie	2 10 25	Allerton Priory, Liverpool.
Coleman, Gwen	12 10 24	„ „ „
Parker, Ada	26 1 29	„ „ „
Hammond, Noel	25 12 30	Beacon Residential School.

(l) **Mental Deficiency (Notification of Children) Regulations, 1928.** Number of children notified during year ending 31st December, 1940, to the local mental deficiency authority—8.

In addition to the above, 25 children were referred for investigation during the year. Of these, 7 were found to be feeble-minded; 11 were dull and backward; 3 were not

mentally defective although 2 were maladjusted children ; 1 child was a borderline case ; 3 children are not yet examined.

4 children were sent to residential special schools during the year.

(m) **The Secondary School.** Medical inspections were carried out as in previous years—the girls by Dr. Rachel Halperin, and the boys by Dr. W. G. Southey.

During the year, 429 children were inspected. The percentage of children found to require treatment other than uncleanliness and dental defects was 5·1 as compared with 11·9 in 1939, and 4·6 in 1938.

(n) **Employment Certificates.** During the year 271 certificates were given to school children who were engaged in partial employment after school hours.

DENTAL SERVICE.

I am indebted to Mr. Leonard N. Alley, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.), Senior Dental Officer, for the following report :—

I have the honour to present my second annual report on the work of the School Dental Service for 1940.

The service has continued its development as an active department of the Borough's educational health activities. It is hoped that this brief report will in some measure illustrate the progress that has been made during the year, not only by the necessary records which are appended for information, and which by comparison with previous years show progress ; but also in the more important final results of improved bodily vigour and mental health in the school children of Grimsby.

It is realised that to a very large extent the dental health of the growing generation of this town depends on whether it will be good or otherwise upon the efforts put forward by the members of this service.

The work of the service has been planned in the light of this responsibility, and in order to endeavour to achieve the desired aim the dental service has worked in the closest co-operation with the medical officers of the other departments. Also every effort has been made to carry out the dental scheme as a public service in the true sense of the word and all restrictions which might hamper this aim are being overcome.

There has been no change in the staff. One dental clinic is still being held in the Armstrong Street School, and the other clinic was transferred from the premises in Hamilton Street to the new Welfare Centre, Hope Street, on the 1st April, 1940. The opening of the new premises in which

modern equipment had been installed and decorations carried out to make the rooms light and cheerful has undoubtedly contributed to the progress and popularity of the dental service. Parents, children, and in fact all the people who have visited the clinic express their appreciation of the improved facilities. This is one example of a very potent form of health education. The very fact of bright, cheerful rooms, a kindly and courteous atmosphere and a high standard of work are a guarantee to the success of the dental scheme.

At the beginning of 1940 the Authority made provision for the dental inspection and treatment of the following :—

- (a) Children attending Elementary Schools.
- (b) Children attending the Wintringham Secondary School.
- (c) Special cases referred by the Medical Officers from the the Juvenile and Occupational Training Centres.
- (d) Children from two years of age and expectant and nursing mothers referred by the Medical Officers of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee.

During the year facilities have been extended to cover the children aged 14 to 18 who are under the guardianship of the Public Assistance Committee, and special mental cases referred by the Medical Officer. These latter cases are dealt with after school hours. In addition the dental service dealt with a large number of children prior to evacuation. This necessitated an enormous amount of extra work, and several members of the staff willingly gave up evenings and Saturday afternoons to cope with it. As many children as possible were made dentally fit before being evacuated. It was unfortunate that for a time this interfered with the routine work, but there is no doubt that the final results of the treatment justified the expedient.

The dental clinics were open and facilities for treatment available throughout the year, excepting on public holidays, a few days in September and for one week at Christmas.

Inspection and Treatment. It has taken two years to overcome the arrears of work that had accumulated prior to the reorganisation of the dental service. Whether it will be possible to go ahead now with the routine scheme depends on the demands the war may make in the service. Otherwise 1941 should see the new scheme in full practice tackling its definite task.

It will be seen that approximately fifty per cent. of the school children were dentally inspected, of these 78 per cent. were found to require treatment and 71·6 per cent. received treatment at the clinics.

This compares with the average for County Boroughs (year 1938), 71 per cent. requiring treatment and 65·7 receiving same.

The percentage of those requiring treatment and those accepting, both vary in different schools. The lowest percentage requiring treatment being those children living at the Brighowgate Home with 38 per cent., and the highest at the Strand Street Infants' with 90 per cent.

Also the percentage of acceptances varies from 36 per cent. to 81 per cent. A study of the several percentage of acceptances in the schools shows that it does not depend on the situation or type of school, but rather on the value that is set by those in authority on cleanliness and health subjects.

In addition to the acceptance rate for clinic treatment approximately 5 per cent. of the consent forms are returned marked—going to private dentist. Some of these are genuine, others, unfortunately, are otherwise.

Special Cases. The number of special cases has remained almost the same as last year, but there is a difference in the type of cases, for during 1940 included in the number are special cases referred by the School Medical Officer, and they are not merely "pain cases."

There are really two types of Special cases (1) those school children referred by the medical officers and (2) those attending with toothache.

The children under class (1) are referred because they require dental treatment in conjunction with medical treatment. They include children who are mouth breathers, suffering from enlarged tonsils and adenoids, anæmia, debility, swollen glands, etc. The results of this co-operative treatment have proved the value of the close relationship of the two departments.

Class (2) are children who have not had an opportunity of being dentally inspected for some time or have refused treatment at the routine inspection and are in pain. In every case relief of pain is given, and because it has been the experience of the dental staff that when children attend the clinic suffering with toothache they are nearly always willing to return and have their treatment fully completed. In quite 90 per cent. of these cases during the year this procedure has been adopted with the result that refusal cases have been converted into acceptances for future occasions.

There is no doubt that a little sympathetic understanding and explanation does more potent good than adherence to strict rules.

The number of attendances made by children at the clinics have increased, and each child averaged 2·07 visits to complete treatment.

Space will not permit for full observations to be made on all types of treatment, but it will be of interest when it is stated that it consists of Extractions, Fillings, Crowns, Inlays (Porcelain and Gold), Partial Dentures, Orthodontic (Regulation) Appliances, Silver Nitrate treatments, etc. Full treatment is always carried out, and at the completion all fillings are polished and the teeth cleaned. It is the staff's experience that this has a splendid educational effect in interesting the children in the need for cleanliness in their mouths.

The Orthodontic Service, which was commenced during the year, has become a popular form of treatment. The results of this specialised type of treatment are many, e.g., improved facial appearance, better enunciation of speech, easier breathing, etc., all very necessary to good mental and physical well-being. These results prove how necessary it is to include this work in the dental scheme, and parents have expressed and written their appreciation and gratitude of the successful treatment which has been carried out for their children.

Twenty-one children were supplied with partial dentures before leaving school. In some of these, immediate dentures were inserted, i.e., the denture is put in the mouth immediately after the extraction of the teeth. This has a twofold advantage—it retains the position of the remaining teeth of the mouth which at this age are apt to move quite easily, and secondly the child is able to go amongst its friends without embarrassment.

For those who can afford it a small nominal charge is made for dental treatment. During the year 2,205 children contributed the sum of £63 10s. 0d.

In October the Wintringham Secondary School was dentally inspected for the first time. Three hundred and forty-eight of the boys and girls required treatment, two hundred and two accepted the clinic facilities, one hundred and twenty-nine promised to go to their private dentist, and there were only seventeen refusals. It is interesting to report that a number of boys and girls from this school will be leaving at the end of this school year with perfectly healthy mouths. This will undoubtedly be a valuable asset to them entering upon their careers.

Finally, although 1940 was a year fraught with crisis, the dental service was fortunate in being able to maintain and increase its standard of service. The consistent support by the Committee, the Director of Education, the Medical Officer and the teachers to measures advocated for the improvement of the service is greatly appreciated by, and is an encouragement to, the members of the dental staff.

Full particulars of dental inspection and treatment will be found in Table IV. on page 17.

Other work referred to the Dental Clinic and carried out for children was as follows :—

			Occupation Centre.	Crippled Children.
No. of patients	..	..	6	2
No. of attendances	..	..	7	7
No. of extractions	..	..	18	8
No. of general anæsthetics	..		5	1
No. of fillings	..	..	—	7

and a denture was supplied to a mentally defective child.

TABLE I.

Medical Inspections of Children attending Public Elementary Schools.

A.—ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Number of inspections in the prescribed groups.

Entrants	..	..	..	..	..	1,330
Second age group	..	..	..	..	..	959
Third age group	..	..	..	..	..	1,141
Total						3,430

Number of other routine inspections	..	..	..	Nil
Grand Total	..	..	..	3,430

B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of special inspections and re-inspections	..	8,830
--	----	-------

TABLE II.

CLASSIFICATION OF THE NUTRITION OF CHILDREN INSPECTED DURING THE YEAR
IN THE ROUTINE AGE GROUPS.

(see Administrative Memorandum No. 124, dated 31st December, 1934,
and paragraphs 4 and 5 of Form 6 M, dated 20th January 1941).

Age Groups.	Number of Children In- spected	A (Excellent)		B (Normal)		C (Slightly subnormal)		D (Bad)	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Entrants	1330	198	14.88	953	71.65	177	13.32	2	0.15
Second Age-group	959	148	15.43	711	74.15	98	10.21	2	0.21
Third Age-group ..	1141	192	16.82	828	72.56	121	10.62	—	—
Other Routine Inspections ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ..	3430	538	15.68	2492	72.65	396	11.56	4	0.11

TABLE III.

GROUP I.—TREATMENT OF MINOR AILMENTS (excluding Uncleanliness,
for which see Table V.).

Total Number of Defects treated or under treatment during the year
under the Authority's Scheme 1856

Group II.—TREATMENT OF DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT (excluding Minor Eye
Defects treated as Minor Ailments—Group I.).

	No. of Defects dealt with.		
	Under the Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise	Total.
Errors of Refraction (including Squint) ..	511	10	521
Other defects or disease of the eyes (excluding those recorded in Group I)	15	—	15
Total	526	10	536
	Under the Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise	Total.
No. of Children for whom spectacles were			
(a) Prescribed	497	10	507
(b) Obtained	386	10	396

Table III.—continued.

GROUP III.—TREATMENT OF DEFECTS OF NOSE AND THROAT.

NUMBER OF DEFECTS.			
Received Operative Treatment.		Received other forms of Treatment.	Total Number Treated.
Under the Authority's Scheme in Clinic or Hospital 1	By Private Practitioner or Hospital apart from the Authority's Scheme. 2		
39	3	264	306

TABLE IV.

Dental Inspection and Treatment

(1) Number of Children Inspected by the Dentist :—

Routine Age Groups					
Aged :	(5), 569;	(6), 546;	(7), 527;	(8), 726;	} Total .. 5665
	(9), 793;	(10), 729;	(11), 572;	(12), 493;	
	(13), 485;	(14), 225			
Specials	..	..	..	..	1255
Total (Routine and Specials)					6920

2. Number found to require treatment	..	..	..	5413
3. Number actually treated	..	..	..	3888
4. Attendances made by children for treatment	..	..	..	7802

5. Half-days devoted to :—

Inspection	56	} Total 1113
Treatment	1057	

6. Fillings :—

Permanent teeth	2245	} Total 2616
Temporary teeth	371	

7. Extractions :—

Permanent teeth	2467	} Total 9945
Temporary teeth	7478	

8. Administrations of general anæsthetics for extractions .. 2719

9. Other operations :—

Permanent teeth	1780	} Total 1991
Temporary teeth	211	

TABLE V.

Verminous Conditions.

(i.) Average number of visits per school made during the year by the School Nurses	28.2
(ii.) Total number of examinations of children in the Schools by School Nurses	42206
(iii.) Number of <i>individual</i> children found unclean	1975
(iv.) Number of <i>individual</i> children cleansed under Section 87 (2) and (3) of the Education Act, 1921	—
(v.) Number of cases in which legal proceedings were taken :—	
(a) Under the Education Act, 1921	—
(b) Under School Attendance Byelaws	—

TABLE VI.

BLIND AND DEAF CHILDREN.

A blind child is defined by Section 69 of the Education Act, 1921, as one who is "too blind to be able to read the ordinary school books used by children." This definition covers (a) children who are totally, or almost totally, blind and can only be appropriately taught in a school for blind children, and (b) children who have partial sight and can be appropriately taught in a school for partially sighted children. Only the children in category (a) should be included below.

A deaf child is defined by Section 69 of the Education Act, 1921, as one who is "too deaf to be taught in a class of hearing children in an elementary school." This definition covers (a) children whose hearing is so defective and whose speech and language are so little developed that they require education by methods used by deaf children without naturally acquired speech or language, and (b) children who have partial hearing and can be appropriately taught in a class for partially deaf children. Only the children in category (a) should be included below.

	1 At a Public Elementary School.	2 At an Institu- tion other than a Special School.	3 At no School or Institution.	4 Total not receiving suit- able Educa- tion.
Blind Children	—	—	—	—
Deaf Children	—	—	—	—

MENTALLY DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.

Total number of children notified during the year ended 31st December, 1940, by the Local Education Authority to the Local Mental Deficiency Authority, under the Mental Deficiency (Notification of Children) Regulations, 1928	5 3 — 8 7	(303M) (305M) excluded. (302M)
--	-----------------------	---

Total 15

WINTRINGHAM SECONDARY SCHOOL.

TABLE A.

Return of Defects found in the course of Medical Inspection.

DEFECT.	ROUTINE INSPECTIONS	
	Referred for Treatment	Referred for Observation
MALNUTRITION	—	—
UNCLEANLINESS.		
Head	2	—
Body	—	—
SKIN		
Ringworm—Scalp	—	—
" Body	—	—
Scabies	1	—
Impetigo	—	—
Other Diseases (Non-Tuberculous)	1	3
EYE.		
Blepharitis	—	9
Conjunctivitis	—	—
Keratitis	—	—
Corneal Opacities	—	—
Other conditions (excluding Defective Vision and Squint)	—	2
Defective Vision (excluding Squint)	10	55
Squint	2	7
EAR.		
Defective Hearing	—	—
Otitis Media	—	1
Other Ear Diseases	2	3
NOSE AND THROAT.		
Chronic Tonsillitis only	—	4
Adenoids only	—	—
Chronic Tonsillitis and Adenoids	1	—
Other Conditions	—	2
Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tuberculous)	—	6
Defective Speech	—	1
HEART AND CIRCULATION.		
Heart Disease :		
Organic	—	—
Functional	—	3
Anæmia	2	17
LUNGS.		
Bronchitis	—	—
Other Non-Tuberculous Diseases	—	—
TUBERCULOSIS.		
Pulmonary :		
Definite	—	—
Suspected	—	—
Non-Pulmonary :		
Glands	—	—
Bones and Joints	—	—
Skin	—	—
Other Forms	—	—
NERVOUS SYSTEM.		
Epilepsy	—	—
Chorea	—	—
Other Conditions	—	—
DEFORMITIES.		
Rickets	—	—
Spinal Curvature	—	—
Other Forms	1	7
Other Defects and Diseases	2	22
MENTAL DEFICIENCY	—	—
TEETH	52	—

Table A.—continued.
(Number of Children examined not including Specials)

AGE GROUPS.

	5	6	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Males ..	—	—	4	4	7	65	28	25	36	8	2
Females ..	—	—	8	11	26	68	38	37	37	13	12
Total ..	—	—	12	15	33	133	66	62	73	21	14

Referred for Treatment 76 Reinspections Nil. Specials Nil.
 Parents present :—Boys, 20. Girls, 53.

TABLE B.

	Number Inspected.	No. found to require Treatment.	% found to require Treatment.
Boys at all ages ..	179	27	15.1
Girls at all ages ..	250	49	19.6
Total (Code Groups)	429	76	17.7
Other Routine Insp.	nil	nil	nil
Totals	429	76	17.7

TABLE C.

Number of individual children found at Routine Medical Inspection to Require Treatment (excluding Uncleanliness and Dental Diseases).

Group. (1)	Inspected. (2)	Found to require Treatment. (3)	% of Children found to require Treatment. (4)
CODE GROUPS.			
Entrants	nil	nil	nil
Intermediates ..	193	9	4.7
Leavers	236	13	5.5
Total (Code Groups)	429	22	5.1
Other Routine Insp.	nil	nil	nil

STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE 1.—VITAL STATISTICS OF THE WHOLE BOROUGH DURING 1940 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

YEAR.	* Population	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.				
		Un-corrected Number.	Nett.		Number.	Rate.	of Non-residents registered in the District.	of Resi-dents not registered in the District.	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.	
			Number.	Rate.					Number.	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births.	Number.	Rate..
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1925	86,810	..	1792	20.6	973	11.2	69	50	127	71	954	10.9
1926	87,190	..	1728	19.8	1058	12.1	59	54	157	91	1053	12.0
1927	88,340	1660	1654	18.7	1042	11.7	88	82	109	66	1036	11.7
1928	90,270	1733	1702	18.8	1052	11.6	75	48	132	77	1025	11.3
1929	91,440	1696	1673	18.2	1324	14.4	107	56	148	88	1273	13.9
1930	91,440	1745	1745	19.0	1125	12.3	69	44	129	74	1100	12.0
1931	92,280	1634	1650	17.8	1126	12.2	53	37	100	61	1110	12.0
1932	92,250	1584	1652	17.9	1198	12.9	88	48	111	67	1158	12.5
1933	93,090	1608	1671	17.9	1201	12.9	89	48	114	68	1160	12.4
1934	93,700	1753	1738	18.5	1096	11.6	89	32	86	49	1039	11.0
1935	93,900	1656	1621	17.2	1165	12.4	96	45	102	63	1114	11.8
1936	93,690	1677	1677	17.9	1153	12.3	105	30	113	67	1078	11.5
1937	92,760	1514	1516	16.3	1123	12.1	96	40	86	57	1067	11.5
1938	92,320	1628	1613	17.4	1141	12.3	116	29	79	49	1054	11.4
1939	92,230	1576	1563	16.9	1161	12.8	108	51	83	53	1104	12.1
1940	82,560	1501	1558	18.8	1250	15.1	168	55	80	52	1137	13.7

* Resident population at mid-year estimated by Registrar-General.

Area of District in acres (land and inland water)	5,468	Total population at all ages			} At Census of 1931
		Number of inhabited houses			
		Number of families, or separate occupiers			
		..	..	92,458	
		..	..	21,129	
		..	..	22,027	

TABLE 2. ENGLAND AND WALES AND GRIMSBY, 1930-1940.
BIRTH RATES.

Year.	Number of Births.	Rate.	Birth Rate. England & Wales.
1930	1745	19.0	16.3
1931	1650	17.8	15.8
1932	1652	17.9	15.3
1933	1671	17.9	14.4
1934	1738	18.5	14.8
1935	1621	17.2	14.7
1936	1677	17.9	14.8
1937	1516	16.3	14.9
1938	1613	17.4	15.1
1939	1563	16.9	15.0
1940	1558	18.8	14.6

TABLE 3. ENGLAND AND WALES AND GRIMSBY, 1930-1940.
DEATH RATES.

Year.	Nett Deaths.	GRIMSBY.		England and Wales Death Rate.
		Crude Death Rate.	Adjusted Death Rate.	
1930	1100	12.0	12.8	11.4
1931	1110	12.0	12.8	12.3
1932	1158	12.5	13.3	12.0
1933	1160	12.4	13.2	12.3
1934	1039	11.0	11.8	11.8
1935	1114	11.8	12.6	11.7
1936	1078	11.5	12.3	12.1
1937	1067	11.5	12.3	12.4
1938	1054	11.4	12.2	11.6
1939	1104	12.1	13.0	12.1
1940	1137	13.7	14.4	14.3

TABLE 5.—CAUSES OF AND AGES AT DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1940.

Causes of Death.		Nett Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the District.											Total Deaths whether of "Residents" or "Non-Residents" in Institutions in the District
		All Ages.			Under 1 year	1 and under 2.	2 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards	
		Total.	Males	Females									
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
ALL CAUSES {	Certified	1137	659	478	80	9	9	19	34	83	317	586	547
	Uncertified .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1. Typhoid & Paratyphoid Fevers		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Cerebro-spinal Fever		13	9	4	3	3	2	2	..	3	..	..	17
3. Scarlet Fever		1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
4. Whooping Cough .. .. .		..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Diphtheria		2	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	4
6. Tuberculosis of Resp. system..		64	37	27	..	..	..	3	16	29	15	1	47
7. Other forms of Tuberculosis ..		12	7	5	1	..	1	2	4	3	1	..	10
8. Syphilitic Disease		13	11	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	8	4	4
9. Induenza		13	10	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	6	5	4
10. Measles		3	2	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
11. Acute Poliomyelitis and Polio- encephalitis .. .. .		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Acute Infectious Encephalitis		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. M. Cancer of buccal cavity and oesophagus (males only) ...		9	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	4	2
13. F. Cancer of uterus		8	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	3	4
14. Cancer of stomach & duodenum		33	23	10	..	..	..	..	..	1	13	19	11
15. Cancer of breast		16	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	7	9
16. Cancer of all other sites		100	65	35	..	..	..	..	1	7	37	55	58
17. Diabetes		15	7	8	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	12	7
18. Intra-cranial vascular lesions..		130	72	58	..	..	..	..	..	1	32	97	48
19. Heart Disease		193	113	80	..	..	..	2	4	6	66	115	48
20. Other Diseases of the circula- tory system		20	8	12	..	1	..	..	..	..	8	11	9
21. Bronchitis		66	35	31	1	..	..	..	..	..	23	42	11
22. Pneumonia		61	35	26	22	1	2	1	..	2	15	18	25
23. Other Respiratory Diseases ..		13	12	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	6	5	4
24. Ulceration of the stomach or duodenum		11	7	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	3	15
25. Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)		3	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
26. Appendicitis		4	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	..	3
27. Other Digestive Diseases		33	15	18	3	..	..	1	1	2	9	17	22
28. Nephritis		20	11	9	..	..	..	..	..	3	8	9	11
29. Puerperal and post-abortive Sepsis .. .. .		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1
30. Other Maternal causes		2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
31. Premature Birth		18	11	7	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
32. Congenital Malformations, birth injury, infantile disease		22	13	9	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
33. Suicide		9	5	4	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	3	1
34. Road Traffic Accidents		11	10	1	..	..	..	2	2	2	3	2	17
35. Other violent causes		38	22	16	1	2	2	1	2	7	12	11	33
36. All other causes		181	102	79	6	..	1	1	4	5	21	143	97
Totals ..		1137	659	478	80	9	9	19	34	83	317	586	547
Sub-entries (included above) :—													
Senility (in 36)													
Erysipelas (in 36)													

TABLE 6.—INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1940.
 Nett Deaths from stated causes at various Ages under 1 Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.				Under 1 week	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 4 weeks.	1-3 Months.	3-6 Months.	6-9 Months.	9-12 Months.	Total Deaths under 1 year.
1				2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
ALL CAUSES	Certified ..	..	..	20	7	2	3	32	18	19	6	5	80
	Uncertified ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles .. .. .				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough .. .. .				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria .. .. .				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Influenza .. .. .				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuberculosis of Nervous System .. .. .				..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Tuberculosis of Intestines and Peritoneum .. .. .				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Tuberculous Diseases .. .. .				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syphilis .. .. .				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meningitis .. .. .				..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	2	5
Convulsions .. .. .				..	1	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	3
Bronchitis .. .. .				..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2
Pneumonia .. .. .				..	..	..	1	1	4	10	4	3	22
Other Respiratory Diseases .. .. .				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Inflammation of the Stomach .. .. .				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhoea and Enteritis .. .. .				..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3
Hernia, Intestinal Obstruction .. .. .				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Congenital Malformations				2	1	..	1	4	5	1	..	..	10
Congenital Debility and Sclerema .. .. .				..	1	..	1	2	..	2	1	..	5
Icterus .. .. .				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Premature Birth				12	5	..	..	17	..	..	..	..	17
Injury at Birth				3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	3
Disease of Umbilicus .. .. .				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Atelectasis				1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Suffocation—in bed or not stated how .. .. .				..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2
Other causes				1	..	1	..	2	1	2	1	..	6
Totals				20	7	2	3	32	18	19	6	5	80

Live Births in the year for calculation of infant mortality .. { Legitimate .. 1,438
 .. { Illegitimate 109 } 1,547

Nett Deaths in the year of .. { Legitimate Infants 72
 .. { Illegitimate Infants 8 } 80

TABLE 7.

BIRTH-RATES, CIVILIAN DEATH-RATES, ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY, MATERNAL MORTALITY AND CASE-RATES FOR CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN THE YEAR 1940.

(England and Wales, London, 126 Great Towns and 148 Smaller Towns).

(Provisional figures based on Weekly and Quarterly Returns).

	ENGLAND and WALES.	126 County Boroughs and Great Towns including London.	148 Smaller Towns (Resident populations 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census).	London Administra- tive County.	GRIMSBY, C.B.
Rates per 1,000 Civilian population.					
<i>Births :—</i>					
Live	14.6	16.0	15.7	13.7	18.8
Still	0.55	0.64	0.55	0.44	0.64
<i>Deaths :—</i>					
All causes	14.3	15.8	12.8	17.8	14.4*
Typhoid & Paratyphoid	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Scarlet fever	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
Whooping cough	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
Diphtheria	0.06	0.07	0.05	0.01	0.02
Influenza	0.32	0.29	0.30	0.18	0.15
Small-pox	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.03
<i>Notifications :—</i>					
Enteric fever	0.07	0.06	0.10	0.06	0.06
Cerebro-spinal fever	0.32	0.33	0.29	0.28	0.46
Scarlet fever	1.63	1.53	1.57	0.82	1.33
Whooping cough	1.34	1.29	1.35	0.22	0.07
Diphtheria	1.16	1.29	1.21	0.61	1.05
Erysipelas	0.33	0.36	0.30	0.35	0.21
Small-pox	0.00	—	—	—	—
Measles	10.24	9.23	9.99	1.78	16.71
Pneumonia	1.20	1.37	1.00	0.87	0.24
Rates per 1,000 Live Births.					
Deaths under 1 year of age	55	61	54	50	52
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years of age	4.6	5.9	4.4	5.8	1.9
Rates per 1,000 Total Births (Live and Still).					
<i>Maternal Mortality :—</i> (excluding Abortion)					
Puerperal infection	0.52	} Not available.			0.00
Others	1.64				1.25
Total	2.16				1.25
<i>Notifications :—</i>					
Puerperal fever	} 11.96	13.90	9.73	13.30	16.11
Puerperal pyrexia					

* Adjusted death-rate,

TABLE 8. (1940).

NETT DEATHS, *i.e.*, DEATHS ACTUALLY BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.

LOCALITIES.

AGES.

Outward Transfers.

CAUSES OF DEATH.				Alexandra	Central	Clee	Condes	Hainton	Humber	North-East	Scarbro	South	South-West	Victoria	Wellington	Weelsby	Wellow	INSTITUTIONS				Total at all Ages	Under 1 Year	1 and under 2	2 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and up	Deaths occurring within but not belonging to the District (not included in previous columns).		Total Deaths Registered	
																		General Dist. Hospital	Scarbro Infirmary	Corporation Hospital	Other Institutions										Private Residents.	Inmates of Public Institutions.		
All causes	Certified .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	37	48	95	13	70	56	39	14	96	44	29	69	72	51	100	239	56	9	1137	80	9	9	19	34	83	317	586				
		Uncertified .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
1.	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers ..			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
2.	Cerebro-spinal Fever			—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	13	3	3	2	2	—	3	—	—				
3.	Scarlet Fever			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—				
4.	Whooping Cough			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
5.	Diphtheria			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—				
6.	Tuberculosis of respiratory system ..			5	1	3	2	5	—	1	1	5	1	—	1	5	1	—	1	32	—	64	—	—	—	3	16	29	15	1				
7.	Other forms of Tuberculosis			—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	7	—	12	1	—	1	2	4	3	1	—				
8.	Syphilitic disease			—	1	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	1	3	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	1	8	4					
9.	Influenza			—	1	—	—	1	1	—	1	2	—	1	1	1	1	—	3	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	5					
10.	Measles			—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—				
11.	Acute Poliomyelitis & Polioencephalitis			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
12.	Acute Infectious Encephalitis			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
13M.	Cancer of buccal cavity and œsophagus (males only)			—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	4				
13F.	Cancer of uterus			—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	3					
14.	Cancer of stomach and duodenum ..			3	1	7	—	2	2	3	—	4	1	—	—	1	—	4	5	—	—	33	—	—	—	—	—	1	13	19				
15.	Cancer of breast			1	—	2	—	2	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	2	1	4	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	7				
16.	Cancer of all other sites			4	2	13	—	4	2	5	—	10	2	3	7	2	1	14	31	—	—	100	—	—	—	—	1	7	37	55				
17.	Diabetes			—	2	2	—	1	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	1	1	3	2	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	12				
18.	Intra-cranial vascular lesions			4	6	10	2	13	6	2	3	15	5	3	4	14	7	2	34	—	—	130	—	—	—	—	—	1	32	97				
19.	Heart Disease			4	9	19	5	13	16	9	1	19	8	5	19	11	15	12	28	—	—	193	—	—	—	2	4	6	66	115				
20.	Other diseases of the circulatory system			—	1	1	—	—	2	1	1	3	1	—	1	1	2	3	3	—	—	20	—	1	—	—	—	—	8	11				
21.	Bronchitis			5	4	12	1	7	2	—	—	4	4	5	8	3	—	1	10	—	—	66	1	—	—	—	—	—	23	42				
22.	Pneumonia			2	8	3	1	4	5	4	—	3	1	2	7	3	3	5	10	—	—	61	22	1	2	1	—	2	15	18				
23.	Other respiratory diseases			—	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	3	2	1	1	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	5				
24.	Ulceration of the stomach or duodenum			—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	5	3	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	3				
25.	Diarrhœa (under 2 years of age) ..			—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
26.	Appendicitis			—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	4	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	—				
27.	Other digestive diseases			—	1	2	—	1	—	3	1	1	—	2	1	2	2	12	5	—	—	33	3	—	—	1	1	2	9	17				
28.	Nephritis			2	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	2	1	3	4	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	3	8	9				
29.	Puerperal and post-abortive sepsis ..			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
30.	Other maternal causes			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—				
31.	Premature birth			—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	3	—	—	1	2	—	5	18	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
32.	Congenital malformations, birth injury, infantile disease			—	—	1	1	—	2	1	—	—	2	2	—	—	1	2	7	—	3	22	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
33.	Suicide			—	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	3				
34.	Road traffic accidents			—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	5	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	2	2	2	3	2				
35.	Other violent causes			—	1	1	—	2	4	2	1	—	3	2	1	—	1	13	7	—	—	38	1	2	2	1	2	7	12	11				
36.	All other causes			7	8	8	1	6	9	3	2	15	10	1	7	19	8	6	68	3	—	181	6	—	1	1	4	5	21	143				
Totals				37	48	95	13	70	56	39	14	96	44	29	69	72	51	100	239	56	9	1137	80	9	9	19	34	83	317	586				
Subdivisions (included above) :																																		
Senility (in 36)				3	4	5	1	3	6	1	1	6	6	1	5	12	6	—	50	—	—	110	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	110				
Erysipelas (in 36)				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1				

TABLE 9.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS, 1940.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED IN CORPORATION LABORATORIES.			
	Positive.	Negative.	Total.
<i>Throat Swabs for Diphtheria :—</i>			
Grimsby Corporation Hospital	443	2135	2578
Private Practitioners	14	182	196
Scartho Road Infirmary	—	11	11
School Clinic	3	39	42
Contacts	—	49	49
H.M. Forces—Army	—	4	4
Royal Navy	—	6	6
Royal Air Force	—	8	8
<i>Throat Swabs for Haemolytic Streptococci :—</i>			
Grimsby Corporation Hospital	2	23	25
<i>Sputum for Tubercle Bacilli :—</i>			
Grimsby Corporation Hospital	145	184	329
Private Practitioners	14	123	137
Tuberculosis Dispensary	19	109	128
Scartho Road Infirmary	—	1	1
Maternity Home	—	1	1
H.M. Forces (Army)	—	1	1
<i>Other Specimens :—</i>			
Cerebro-Spinal Fluids	3	1	4
Cultures for Tubercle Bacilli	1	1	2
	644	2878	3522
SPECIMENS SENT TO OUTSIDE LABORATORIES.			
Throat Swabs for Haemolytic Streptococci	5	29	34
Throat Swabs for Meningococci	—	1	1
Widal Reactions	—	10	10
Examination for Tubercle Bacilli	1	—	1
Salmon for Food Poisoning	—	1	1
Bacteriological Examinations of Ice Cream	2	1	3
Bacteriological Examinations of Milk	—	8	8
Totals	652	2928	3580

